

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 249

R ** ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS FIVE CENTS
Greater Boston Newsstands Elsewhere

Senate Resumes Debate On Excess Profits Bill; Legion Taxes Lodgings

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 18, 1940

In Washington: Excess Profits Debate Resumed

The Senate resumed debate on the excess profits bill, one of the final defense measures of this session. Under consideration was an amendment to put an end to tax-exempt bonds. [Details: Financial Page.]

The first phase of a long-range plan to give this country about 4,000 airports "keyed to tomorrow's needs," is to result from the President's recent request for an \$80,000,000 airport appropriation, according to Assistant Secretary of Commerce Robert H. Hinckley.

Aircraft production is to be expedited and aircraft plants are to be enlarged under the joint Army and Navy plan to spend \$315,000,000.

A new Navy board was formed to report "on the adequacy and future development of the naval shore establishment," with particular reference to immediate use of air-naval bases recently acquired in the destroyer deal with Great Britain. [Details: Page 2.]

Massachusetts' population gained 1.5 per cent to 4,312,332, and Arizona's 14.3 per cent to 497,789, from 1930 to 1940, according to latest United States Census figures.

In Boston: Legion Lodging Provided

The American Legion has provided floating "hotels," private homes, railroad stations, Pullman cars, and public buildings for housing thousands of delegates to its annual convention in Boston next week. [Details: Page 13.]

Dies Wants Stricter Alien Regulation

Dallas, Texas (P)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas recommends stricter regulation of aliens in the United States, declaring "The test is not how many people they have; it is whether they have enough people in the right places." Mr. Dies, Chairman of the House Committee investigating un-American activities, spoke at a Constitution Day rally.

More Traded Destroyers Reach Canada

An East Coast Canadian Port (P)—A second flotilla of over-age United States destroyers, part of the 50 such warcraft being turned over to Great Britain in return for naval and air-base sites in British possessions in the Western Hemisphere, arrived here today. They will be taken over immediately by the Royal Navy.

Rioting Reported in French Morocco

Tangier, Internationalized Zone, Morocco (P)—Daily rioting in Casablanca, French Morocco, between supporters of the Vichy Government and of General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free French" faction still fighting for Britain, was reported in usually reliable quarters. French Moroccan authorities were said to view the situation anxiously and Spanish troops were reported concentrating at all frontier zones.

French Government Rejects Siam's Demand

Vichy, France (P)—The Pétain Government has rejected a demand by the Government of Thailand (Siam) for territorial concessions in French Indo-China. The Foreign Office declared that France was "resolved to defend the territorial integrity of Indo-China in all circumstances and against all foreign enterprises."

Airplane Fabric Price-Fixing Denied

New York (P)—Four airplane fabric manufacturing firms and six of their officials pleaded innocent today when arraigned in Federal Court on an indictment charging conspiracy to fix prices in violation of the anti-trust laws. The indictment, issued by a special Federal grand jury investigating war industries, alleged that the defendants conspired to impose "arbitrary, artificial, and rigid prices" for a type of fabric used in Army and Navy planes.

Celanese Corporation Plant Closed

Cumberland, Md. (P)—A work stoppage which company officials labeled a "strike" and which union officials declined to name kept the big Celanese Corporation of America plant here closed today. Fred P. Small, manager of the plant, which is Cumberland's major industry, asserted workers on the late shift last night struck after a group in the chemical department "sat down" on the job. Approximately 9,000 employees were affected by the shut-down.

Knox 'Quite Cheerful' About War Outcome

Los Angeles—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, returning from Fleet maneuvers in Hawaiian waters, repeated that he believes Great Britain has a better than even chance to defeat Germany, saying he feels "quite cheerful about it." He also said that a fleet of "mosquito" boats is to be built to aid Pacific Coast defense.

New Tankship Suitable for Wartime Conversion

Newport News, Va. (P)—The tankship Esso Columbia, suitable for conversion to auxiliary service in wartime, was launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company plant. Mrs. Eugene Holman, wife of a director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, christened the 553-foot vessel. It has a displacement of 25,000 tons and cost \$3,129,668. It will go into service in November or December and is the third tanker to be launched at the yard in the past 12 months.

House of Commons Withholds Meeting Hour

London (P)—The House of Commons declined in secret session to meet at regular intervals but not to disclose the day or hour in advance.

Von Ribbentrop Leaves Berlin for Rome

Berlin (P)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop left Berlin today for the Italian capital, where he is to see Signor Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Ciano tomorrow afternoon. Official circles were reticent to talk about the visit.

War Summary: German Raid Reported Blocked

An assault aimed at London by 300 German bombers and fighters was reported repulsed by British fighting planes which engaged the German air armada in an air battle over the Thames Estuary. [Details: Page 4.]

Six air-raid alarms sent Londoners to shelters today following the longest air-raid attack of the war, in which civilian casualties were admittedly high, and in which property damage in London's residential and shopping districts was heavy.

British air raids were carried out and heavy damage reportedly inflicted on German-held ports in Belgium and The Netherlands.

In Egypt a major battle between British and Italian forces appeared imminent as Italian invading forces continued to sweep along the Mediterranean in the direction of Alexandria. [Details: Page 1.]

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1940

Radio Comment	3	New Hampshire Letter	14
Washington Situations	3	Shopping Column	14
Special Philadelphia, Pa. Pages	6-7-8-9	Sports Pages	16-17
Today's Woman	11	Radio Timetable	16
The Home Forum	12	Entertainment Timetable	16
The Valuable Worker	12	Local Arts and Theater Page	16
(With Russian Translation)	12	Financial Pages	19-20-21
Boston and New England News	13-14-15	Daily Features Page	22
Weather	15	Editorials	23

Bay State Primary Vote

(Figures complete except where indicated)

United States Senator		
Republican		
Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston	Unopposed	
Democratic		
*David I. Walsh, Fitchburg	Unopposed	
Governor		
Republican		
*Leverett Saltonstall, Newton	Unopposed	
Democratic		
Paul A. Dever, Cambridge	238,615	
Francis E. Kelly, Boston	122,905	
Lieutenant Governor		
Republican		
*Horace T. Cahill, Braintree	Unopposed	
Democratic		
John C. Carr, Mayor of Medford	120,944	
Francis P. Kelley, Milton	61,673	
Michael Phillip McCarron, Lowell	14,800	
Owen A. Gallagher, Boston	122,123	
Charles E. O'Neill, Danvers	10,871	
Raymond A. Willett, Jr., Woburn	9,343	
Secretary of State		
Republican		
*Frederic W. Cook, Somerville	Unopposed	
Democratic		
Albert L. Fish, Boston	61,927	
Katherine A. Foley, Lawrence	135,135	
Arthur Michael McCarthy, Winthrop	64,720	
Albert E. Morris, Everett	54,543	
State Treasurer		
Republican		
*William E. Hurley, Boston, unopposed		
Democratic		
(1,650 Out of 1,771 Precincts)		
Ernest J. Brown, Medford	24,618	
Patrick M. Cahill, Peabody	58,836	
Joseph W. Doherty, Brookline	53,508	
John J. Donahue, Somerville	72,950	
John J. McGrath, Boston	62,707	
State Auditor		
Republican		
*Russell A. Wood, Cambridge, unopposed		
Democratic		
Thomas J. Buckley, Boston	155,216	
Thomas P. Flaherty, Boston	52,808	
William P. Husband, Jr., Belmont	44,875	
Leo D. Walsh, Boston	58,477	
Attorney General		
Republican		
Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield	61,521	
Robert T. Bushnell	94,861	
William C. Crosley, Fall River	38,355	
Edmund R. Dewing, Weymouth	57,936	
Michael A. Fredo, Arlington	5,977	
George W. Roberts, Boston	50,028	
Democratic		
John H. Backus, New Bedford	30,142	
James H. Brennan, Boston	66,364	
Thomas M. Burke, Boston	55,367	
Joseph V. Carroll, Belmont	12,072	
Jeannette C. Chisholm, Waltham	10,761	
Joseph Finnegan, Boston	30,885	
John W. Lyons, Cambridge	30,885	
Edward A. Ryan, Worcester	20,739	
Harold W. Sullivan, Boston	61,059	
*Incumbent.		

Dever Wins Against Kelly; Bushnell Takes G. O. P. Fight

As Massachusetts voters today prepared for opening of the November election barrage, Paul A. Dever, attorney general, was rejoicing over a smashing victory for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination scored over Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, whom he defeated by 116,000 votes. Mr. Dever polled 238,615 votes to Mr. Kelly's 122,905.

While the result of this primary battle was obvious as the first early returns came in, James H. Brennan of Boston did not emerge as the certain winner of the nine-man Democratic contest for Attorney General until today as the last ballots were being counted. On the other hand, Robert T. Bushnell of Newton, former District Attorney of Middlesex County, piled up an early lead for the Republican nomination for Attorney General and was never headed in the six-man contest.

With all but one of the 1,771 precincts counted, Mr. Brennan polled 66,364 votes to 61,059 for Harold W. Sullivan, former Assistant District Attorney for Suffolk County. In third place was Senator Thomas M. Burke of Boston, who led some of the way. His vote total was 55,367.

With 1,770 precincts counted, Owen A. Gallagher, former Chairman of the Boston Board of Street Commissioners, gained victory in the Democratic Lieutenant Governor contest over Mayor John C. Carr of Medford. Mr. Gallagher polled 122,123 votes to Mayor Carr's 120,944. The fray was the closest of the entire primaries.

As in the extremely close Democratic Attorney General fray the lead shifted time after time from Mr. Carr to Mr. Gallagher and then back again. The Boston vote gave Mr. Gallagher the necessary strength to win the nomination to compete against Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill in the election.

The Democratic contest for State Treasurer also was not decided until the last minute. John J. Donahue, Somerville City Treasurer, finally captured the nomination in a five-man field. Arranged against him were John J. McGrath, former Boston City Councilor, who finished third in the 1938 fight for the post; Joseph W. Doherty, Brookline business man, who was second two years ago; Patrick M. Cahill, Peabody City Treasurer, and Ernest J. Brown of Medford, who gained sixth place two years ago.

The campaign for Attorney General was the only G. O. P. State-wide contest as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, State Treasurer William E. Hurley, State Auditor Russell A. Wood, and Henry Parkman, Jr., candidate for United States Senator, were unopposed. Likewise Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts had no Democratic opponent.

While the G. O. P. lineup was almost devoid of contest, the Democratic Party presented several close and bitter fights.

Mrs. Katherine A. Foley of Lawrence, Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, was again nominated for the office by a substantial margin over Arthur Michael McCarthy of Winthrop, a political newcomer, who ran second, Albert E. Fish, Deputy Boston Commissioner of Soldiers Relief, and State Representative Albert E. Morris.

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Fitzgerald and Sullivan keep Suffolk favor: P. 13.
Bay State Congressmen win renominations in primaries: Page 13.

Waterway Statement Soon

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced that he expected, later in the week, to make a statement on reports from Washington that negotiations were underway between Canada and the United States on the power development aspect of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes joint waterways project.

President Roosevelt made it known last week that the possibility of getting to work on joint development of power resources along the international waterway was being explored by the Governments of the two countries.

So far there has been no official comment by Canadian Government officials on President Roosevelt's statement, although it is known that there are frequent interchanges on the general subject of the St. Lawrence waterways and power project which has been a recurring issue almost since the beginning of the present century. Mr. King said he received a report from Col. O. M. Biggar, Chairman of the Canadian Sec-

Willkie Finds South Alive To 3d-Term Issue

Asks Southerners which tradition they are to smash—party slavery, or only two terms.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 18—Wendell Willkie is clarifying his third-term attack as a major campaign issue, as he invades sections of the Democratic South which has never before been visited by a presidential candidate and is appealing to voters who have never in their lifetime cast a Republican ballot.

The appeal which Mr. Willkie is making, and which is rising in force as he settles into his stride, is that, regardless of party and partisanship, American Democracy must repudiate the doctrine of indispensability; the doctrine of continuance in office of one man; that American Democracy must defeat the third term in self-defense.

Throughout his southern journey across the Panhandle of northern Texas and along the rolling plains of New Mexico into Albuquerque, Mr. Willkie was warmly welcomed. Crowds unexpectedly large and noticeably friendly turned out to greet him. It is obvious that he is making friends. He trusts that he is making votes.

But in these speeches in the South where he announced he would return later in the campaign, Mr. Willkie is not only appealing to the independent and Democratic vote of one section.

Speaking from the platform of Southern Democracy which has never relished the New Deal, speaking directly to the no-third-term "Willkie-crats," this former Democrat who now leads the Republican Party, is at the same time addressing himself to the independent and Democratic vote of the entire Nation.

Serves Its Purpose

This is the larger political significance of the present Southern swing. The Willkie managers fully realize that it is problematical, highly problematical, whether their candidate can carry any Southern State. It is an outside possibility that Mr. Willkie could win in Texas, the home State of Vice-President John N. Garner, where the draft-pressure of the Chicago convention left some of its sorest spots.

But whatever the outcome, this trip into the Southland early in the campaign has its purpose, for in appealing to the disaffected Democrats of the South, the nominee is presenting his case to the disaffected Democrats of the whole country from an ideal setting.

This appeal may well be decisive. Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Conservative Cabinet Takes Over Control in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Although the political crisis ended with a liberal triumph, the acting Chief Executive, Dr. Ramon Castillo, has chosen a conservative Cabinet to carry on the Federal Government until Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz is able to resume the Presidency.

Dr. Castillo, as Vice-President, assumed control shortly before the storm burst over the Palomar land scandal. The disclosures caused Dr. Ortiz to return and assume responsibility. His resignation was refused and his democratic reputation enhanced before Parliament and the country.

It has been suggested that Dr. Castillo is a "rightist" in the fascist sense and dictatorially inclined. President Ortiz does not seem to be of this opinion, but Argentines were perturbed when the Castillo Cabinet was announced.

The new Cabinet, although conservative, includes sincere advocates of democracy and friendship with the United States and Great Britain. The British, specially, should be pleased with the inclusion of Dr. Julio A. Roca as Foreign Minister and Dr. Frederico Pinedo as Finance Minister. The Castillo regime can be considered extremely pro-British.

Dr. Roca negotiated the Anglo-Argentine agreement in 1933 which is still the main feature of Argentine overseas trading policy. The Runciman-Roca pact, with its preferential claims on exchange, has never been popular among other nations. Dr. Roca has always stood by this agreement and worked for close relationships between the two countries.

Finance Minister, Pinedo is equally pro-British but more significance attaches to his appointment because he is also an anti-Nazi. In public speeches and "open letters" he has repeatedly denounced the totalitarianism and appealed for closer association with the Anglo-American democratic cause.

The democratic ideals of the Ministers holding two key posts in the new Cabinet may enable Acting President Castillo to resist popular criticism and dissipate suspicion that he is associated with reaction rather than with the liberalism that triumphed through President Ortiz.

Britain Set to Repel Attack; Nazis Shift London Targets; Italians Head for Suez Canal

Move closer to vital battle with British to decide immediate fate of waterway.



Gen. John Metaxas

The Greek dictator who increased his political stature by his firm stand during the recent Greco-Italian crisis.

Alert Greece Depending On British Navy

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece, Sept. 18—Nowhere is it so apparent as in Greece that though the Axis has overrun the Continent, sea power still is firmly in British hands even in the Mediterranean and that Fascist Italy's "Mare Nostrum" is still a dream.

Strategically and geographically Greece may be termed the Norway of the Mediterranean. It stands in approximately the same juxtaposition to Italy as Norway to Germany. But aside from Italy's inferior striking power, the surprise element plus treachery to which Germany owed its success in Norway is lacking in Greece.

This time neither the Greeks nor the British Navy will be caught napping. This explains why the Italians did not press their recent campaign against Greece to the point of pushing the latter into the war on the British side.

With Greece as an ally the British would have splendid naval harbors and bases at the very entrance to the Adriatic, effectively bottling up the Italian Navy which even now is on the defensive.

Whereas only last week a British supply convoy safely reached Malta under the Italians' very noses, except by air, Rhodes and the other Dodecanese Islands are totally cut off from Italy and in Greece their capture by the British is predicted in the near future.

Nation Pro-British

Greece's official policy of strict neutrality doesn't conceal the overwhelming pro-British feelings of the people, which are also shared by King George and Gen. John Metaxas, Greece's "strongman."

Last week the Mayor of Heraklion, chief city of Crete, declared that Cretans favored Greece entering the war on the Allied side, but, barring this, would welcome British occupation of their island. He was removed from his post for his indiscretion even before the Italians had time to lodge their protest.

Another citizen of Heraklion was sent to a penal island for heaving a brick through a window of the Italian Consulate.

But apart from acts which embarrass the government Greece is the only country in Europe where people openly and fearlessly express their pro-Ally sentiments and opposition to dictatorships, including their own by implication, for the Greeks are firm democrats both by temperament and conviction.

However little General Metaxas lacks the theatrical attributes and stage tricks of a dictator—he is neither a skillful orator nor an imposing figure—he increased his political stature considerably as a result of his firm stand during the recent crisis.

Previously most of his countrymen had considered him pro-Axis and his actual behavior came as a pleasant surprise.

Italy's Course Uncertain

Now even his bitterest opponents, the Venetians, have rallied to his side in the hour of danger. While the Italians have quieted down for the moment they still contrive to keep the port simmering, relying on the nuisance value of their Albanian press and radio and none of their troops have as yet been withdrawn from the Albanian frontier.

Meanwhile, five Greek ships were sunk in ten days, culminating

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

London views gale as only temporary blow to Germany's plans for invasion.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 18—While the air battle of London in the past day or two has shifted from the poorer districts in the southeast of the capital to the fashionable West End residential district and shopping center it is being stressed here that the heavy gale in the Straits of Dover yesterday administered only a temporary setback to the German invasion plans. Reconnaissance flights by the Royal Air Force over the French, Belgian, and the Netherlands coasts have disclosed that the invasion armada has been scattered somewhat by the combination of intensive bombing by British planes and the strong westerly wind which forced the more exposed barges and boats to seek shelter.

Nevertheless the warning that Britain's preparations to meet an invasion "must be maintained in a state of vigilance" was reiterated yesterday by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

[Mr. Churchill, in the course of his speech, stated that during the first half of September 2,000 civilians had been killed—men, women, and children—and 8,000 injured in air bombardments. Four fifths of these, he said, were Londoners.]

"The deployment of the enemy's barges and ships in preparation for the invasion by Great Britain and Ireland continues steadily," he said, "and we must expect he will make the attempt at what he judges to be best opportunity."

Britain Is Ready

That Britain is fully ready to meet such an attack was indicated in an interview given yesterday by Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces.

"I would actually welcome an invasion," Sir Alan said. "I would welcome the opportunity of throwing the Germans back into the sea. They have done it twice to us, and it is about time we got some of our own back."

Sir Alan's eagerness to get to grips with the Nazis underlines the fact that, with the most important exception of the intense activity by the R. A. F., the brunt of the Battle for Britain so far is being borne by civilians, especially Londoners. Figures given by Mr. Churchill to Parliament yesterday are significant in this regard. Out of a total of 10,000 casualties in the past fortnight there have been only 250 in all the fighting services.

Mayfair Is Hard Hit

Last night it was Mayfair which was hardest hit. Bombs fell in one of the most famous West End squares as well as demolishing some of the smart shops in Bond Street. Oxford Street, famous shopping center, was also severely hit and incendiary bombs set fire to one of its big department stores there. Regent Street has been battered by bombs at several points. Bombs have fallen in Park Lane and Sloane Square and at numerous other points in the heart of the downtown district.

During a recent raid a bomb fell on the lawn of Westminster Abbey causing a small crater, but fortunately doing no damage to the Abbey itself.

The Germans appear to be making more intensive use of delayed action bombs which hold up traffic or activity in sections where they fall until they either explode or can be removed.

There are also indications that the Nazis may be making greater use of faster fighter planes which are better able to dodge the intensive anti-aircraft fire barrage around and over the capital. These light bombers for the most part carry smaller but very powerful bombs.

British repel big air raid: Page 4.

New Ships Reported Purchased by Navy

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (P)—Maritime circles reported today that the United States Navy has purchased three new cargo vessels to augment its growing fleet of freight carriers, hospital and troop ships and other auxiliaries.

Officials of the Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., confirmed reports that the Navy had negotiated for three of its ships, but withheld details. The three vessels were reported to be the Donald McKay, the Mormac York and the Mormac Hawk.

At the same time, Great Britain was reported seeking American freighters, preferably those of around 8,000 dead-weight tons, to offset its shipping losses at the hands of the Germans.

Need Is Seen for U. S. to Fight Fire With Fire

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18—Planning methods of the modern industrial laboratory were advocated today at the University of Pennsylvania bicentennial conference, for application to the national economy of the United States "if it would be effectively prepared to resist military or commercial attacks by totalitarian governments abroad."

The week-long conference is one of the most extensive academic affairs ever staged.

Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of Bell Telephone Laboratories and member of the National Defense Research Committee told the Symposium of Natural Sciences that the German war machine is the product of "a vast laboratory dedicated to the perfection, not of arts of peace but the arts of war." The German technique, he said, "applies systematically to the affairs of a nation at war the precise methods which have characterized much of American industry for a generation or more."

Industrial research laboratories have recognized the limitations of the individual and assign a task to carefully chosen corps, he said,

Latvia Not Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18—Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Latvian Minister to the United States, in notifying the Director of the Bicentennial Celebration of the University of Pennsylvania that he would be unable to participate, said:

"I regret very much to be compelled to inform you that I shall not be in a position to participate in the Bicentennial Anniversary of the University of Pennsylvania as representative of the University of Latvia. By predatory act and unprovoked aggression Soviet troops occupied Latvia, destroyed the autonomous self-government of the University of Latvia and closed its faculties of law, philosophy, philology and Lutheran and Roman Catholic theology. Free science and research work no longer exist in Latvia, but we remain hopeful that justice and democracy will finally prevail, that Latvia once again will be a free country and that the University of Latvia will regain its self-government and autonomy. Please accept my best wishes for your Anniversary. Free science in America means free science for all the world. We build our hopes on the progress of the human mind because progress and free science mean democracy and liberty."

DR. ALFRED BILMANIS

Latvian Minister

Professor Extraordinary of Modern Political History of the Commercial University at Riga and Appointed Delegate to the Bicentennial Anniversary from the University of Latvia.

"whose various talents dovetail together and whose collective knowledge and analytical powers greatly exceed those of any single member of the group. Thus the myriad

details involved in constructing the dial telephone exchange of New York, for example, constituted a task well beyond the powers of any single individual and constituted a division of labor applied to the intellectual field.

Fight Fire With Fire

"While a modern war machine may not actually rank in complexity with the dial exchange," Dr. Jewett observed, "it is nevertheless one of the more involved creations of science and industry. If a potential enemy chooses to co-ordinate its functions by the same carefully drawn schedules that characterize industry, he leaves no choice but for other nations to adopt the methods of this possible adversary."

Dr. Jewett remarked nevertheless that the degree of "control which Germany's war effort exercises over every activity of German life does not appeal to those of liberal persuasion," that the authority necessary to establish controls of wage, price and profit is repugnant to the democratic way of life, except in so far as they can be worked out by voluntary acquiescence on the part of the individual.

Already Partly Equipped

While agreeing that "such specialization connotes planning, while the expanding need of guidance suggests dictatorship," he cautioned that the two conditions are likely to merge unless great

care is exercised to hold them apart.

Dr. Jewett referred to certain models and experiences which are already available upon which to pattern an "organizational mechanism" to serve us during the present difficult times. These he listed as the National Academy of Sciences—of which he is president—the National Research Council, a subsidiary group organized in 1917, and the National Defense Research Committee.

"It is interesting," Dr. Jewett said, "that it has been war which has led to the creation and elaboration of this machinery as well as to the periods of its extensive use. My view is, that we are now well launched upon an era during which all of the existing advisory aids to the Government as well as others still to be established, will have to function almost continuously."

"Such an arrangement need not savor of bureaucracy. The sovereign people will still retain sovereignty. But recognition will be given to the fact, now abundantly clear to all, that the day is gone, and probably forever, when a successful State can base its policies upon clamor of pressure groups, or upon the uninformed beliefs of the majority, even though measured numerically by tens of millions."

Guard Against Fascism

Dr. Paul Tillich, Union Theological Seminary, examined the progressive-rationalistic solution of our changing modern world, rooted, he said, in positivism and pragmatism, "the flower of Victorian bourgeoisie which has disappointed the dissatisfied masses and has little to posit against Fascist ideologies."

The only possible solution, says Dr. Tillich, is implied in the Christian principle of love.

"This alone," he said, "offers an unchangeable element, yet it is dependent on continuous acts of creative intuition. Love is above law and breaks through all commands. It alone is movable according to the concrete demands of every individual and social situation without losing its eternity, dignity and unconditional validity. It is both timeless and timely. Thus it creates an ethics which is beyond the alternative of the absolute or the relative."

Dr. Tillich gave no definition of love. "This is impossible," he said, "because there is no higher principle by which it could be defined. It is life itself in its actual unity. . . . This is the meaning of ethics; to express the ways in which love embodies itself and life is maintained and saved."

Air Cadets Study at Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Sept. 18—Although the regular fall term has not yet opened at the University of Miami here, there is an unusual amount of pre-season activity as 50 cadets study aviation navigation and meteorology, with Maj. F. H. Goodrich of Detroit, Army reserve officer assigned to duty in Miami, in command.

The University of Miami stands alone as the site of navigation and meteorology training, but with other higher educational institutions, is participating in a civilian flight training program designed to produce a vast expansion in the number of flying Americans.

An unusual feature of the course here is that Pan American Airways, with long experience in transoceanic operations and with schooling methods and experts available for teaching its own personnel, has supplied instructors for the cadet class. By Jan. 1, 1941, approximately 850 men will have been graduated from the 12-week course. They go on to gunnery classes and then are commissioned reserve lieutenants with the rank of combat observers in the air corps.

The fact that the cadets are trained by a commercial air line places them under direction of civilians while in classrooms, with Major Goodrich their military commander. Lieut. B. P. Carnahan of Washington, also a reserve officer, and several enlisted men, form the Army organization at the university.

Three planes have been converted into classrooms at the Pan American base at Dinner Key. When the cadets are ready for solving navigation problems while in actual flight, they will go aloft, a dozen at a time, with drawing boards and instruments. At present they are learning theory, dead reckoning, star identification, weather factors and related subjects. Each man will have 50 hours in the air, one-third of it at night, before being graduated.

Ohio's First Glass Plant

Ohio's first glass plant was built at Zanesville in 1815.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

High Mark for Women



Wide World

Pasadena Flier Sets Record

Grace Huntington, socialite woman aviator of Pasadena, Calif., as she landed her Taylorcraft two-seater cabin plane at Burbank, Calif., after setting a light-plane altitude record for women fliers. She climbed to 22,700 feet—the mark to be checked by officials before it can be accepted. She wears an oxygen mask. The highest previous mark in a similar plane was set by Betty Ross, who reached 18,000 feet.

G. O. P. Leaders Confident; They Know Their Candidate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—With the Wendell L. Willkie Presidential campaign vigorously on tour, opinion in high Republican quarters here today assayed the outlook in terms of confidence that, although the 1940 race may be close, the party has a standard-bearer who is certain to make a profound and convincing impression on the American voting public.

In this important State, Republican leadership opinion is privately wary of over-optimism and inclined as the campaign swings into election-time momentum to be hopeful rather than boastful. This hopefulness is grounded on intimate knowledge of Mr. Willkie.

A survey among important Republicans here revealed the view that the mistakes that have been made have been minor and remedial rather than of the fatal type which led to the downhill slide of the 1936 campaign of Alfred M. Landon. These men—not in front line activity, but seasoned veterans of Presidential campaigns—held that misgivings lest the Willkie campaign had not been well-organized, particularly in the Republican machine end, were unfounded and the nominee wise in not having urged a red hot organization drive before September. The following summarizes their position on the current party situation:

1. The Willkie management would have spent much money needlessly and had the work to do over again in the last six weeks of the campaign. It started going hard immediately after the Elwood acceptance speech. With the right pace now, there is ample time to conduct an intensive and successful canvass.

2. Mr. Willkie's choice of Joseph W. Martin as campaign manager gave notice that he considered the support and activity of the party professionals of prime importance. At the same time it was wise to let independent Democrats like John W. Hanes, Lewis W. Douglas, and Alan Valentine get early innings with a bit of a head start. Otherwise they might not have got started at all. They had to take advantage of the wonderful lift everybody had following the Philadelphia convention.

3. The criticism that the Republican organization did not get set soon enough is perhaps valid, but is being rapidly met. When Mr. Martin undertook to handle the Willkie campaign, the expectation was that he would have far more time for it than he has had, due to intensive activity in Congress and his duties as House minority leader. Meanwhile there has been increasing utilization of Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, "one of the ablest political managers this country has produced in many years and who carries a big wallop throughout the Northwest and the Mississippi Valley."

4. Any crossed wires from Willkie Clubs enterprise in the regular Republican organization domain are in good hands for untangling with John B. Hollister, "a very high-class man who had a great deal to do with the Taft campaign," as liaison officer. These clubs are rendering valuable service in stirring up voters who usually take no interest in politics.

5. Criticism of Mr. Willkie for not trying to impose his views on Republican members of Congress on conscription, non-isolation and other important issues is "fantastically unjustified." Many Republican Congressmen had commitments to their constituents to vote against conscription, and compulsion efforts by Mr. Willkie would have made bitter enemies without getting anywhere.

6. Mr. Willkie's opposition to the "draft-industry" amendment to the Conscription Act undoubtedly influenced its modification for passage. Therefore, it is unfair to say that his forthright denuncia-

tion of the "destructive" original was a tactical error.

7. Since a main part of Mr. Willkie's entire campaign thesis is the arbitrary method of the present Administration, how could he fail to take exception to the manner in which the destroyer-naval base deal with Great Britain was put over? For months he has urged help to the Allies and then to Great Britain; everyone knows it is a settled conviction with him. President Roosevelt could have opened the deal to discussion in Congress long before it was put through, and Mr. Willkie's condemnation of the "undemocratic" way it was done will find increasing approval.

8. The Elwood acceptance speech is "a ranking classic in 40 years of such utterances," and holds rich pay dirt for campaign stumping. "Hidebound" Republicans who would have had Mr. Willkie rip the New Deal to pieces, would have him stifle his own convictions. No liberal Republican disbelieves in New Deal objectives, but deplores the "witless and disastrous manner in which these domestic policies have been carried out." This is the Willkie attitude.

"I guess everybody will agree that Mr. Willkie has had something of a mid-season slump," a veteran observer summed up his consensus. "What of it? His friends who are with him say it doesn't bother him, and it doesn't bother me. Such a slump always comes at a certain period in a campaign, and it was much better to have it in August than later."

"The way I size it up, most of Mr. Willkie's adherents are so completely sold to him they set the terrific 100-yard dash he made to the White House as a standard for the whole campaign. In their anxiety to have him 1,000 per cent at every point, they overlook important attitudes already taken by him and more courageous than mark the course of most Presidential candidates. Only note his insistence that his own party observe the spirit and letter of the Hatch Act and his prompt repudiation of the Coughlin outfit."

"Mr. Willkie is a sui generis. One of his great attractions and factors of strength lies in his being thorough-going human being. That sort of man, when he is thoroughly honest, you can trust more or less to take his own lead. He will make mistakes, but in the long run the impression he makes on the great American public certainly ought to be a very profound and convincing one."

Roosevelt Tells About 'Soundies'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Sept. 18 (AP)—James Roosevelt has unveiled his coin-in-the-slot movies.

He calls them "soundies," and it takes a dime now to set them going. Most authorities expect competition from half a dozen other companies soon to set the standard price at five cents.

The President's son "previewed" the new films at a Hollywood hotel for the press Sept. 16. The showings will continue this week for dealers expected to install the box-movies within a few weeks in cafes, railway stations and public meeting places throughout the nation.

The films are shown on a two-foot-square screen on a tall box similar to but larger than the "jukebox" slot-machine phonographs now found everywhere. The pictures can be watched from the distance across a ballroom but are most effective close at hand.

The "soundies" are three-minute musical shorts, the preview selections including half a dozen popular song-and-dance selections, and several symphony numbers from the classics.

Customers cannot as yet choose their selections, but must take whatever comes next on the film.

New Naval Board Is Named To Report on British Bases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Immediate use of the air-naval bases recently acquired by the United States from Great Britain was presaged today with the establishment of a new Navy Board to report "on the adequacy and future development of the naval shore establishment."

The Board, which is expected to meet shortly, will expand and implement the findings of the 1938 Hepburn Board, whose recommendations for a drastic expansion of United States air and naval establishments are now a part of basic navy policy.

That the Board will deal primarily with the eight bases offered to this country by Prime Minister Winston Churchill on a 99-year lease was seen in the appointment of Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade as Chairman. Admiral Greenslade now heads a mission in Newfoundland looking over naval base possibilities, having just returned from a similar tour of inspection in Bermuda.

The Navy stresses that the recent naval expansion authorized by Congress makes a corresponding expansion of shore facilities necessary if the United States is to get the greatest benefit from its new ships and planes. With many Navy Department officials holding that present shore establishments are not extensive enough

for the fleet as it now stands, it is pointed out that the current 70 per cent naval expansion program will give the country a fleet that would be seriously handicapped by a lack of shore establishments in the event of a national emergency.

The Hepburn Board in 1938 recommended new and larger air and naval bases in the Caribbean, the mid-Pacific and in Alaska. Since then the international situation has been greatly aggravated with the result that the new board is instructed to "commence its survey as soon as practicable, and give consideration to the changed conditions that have arisen since the Hepburn Board's report."

In surveying base potentialities, the Board is expected to give particular consideration to the proximity and availability of private shipbuilding and repair yards. In the event of a naval battle, these private yards might be called upon to share in fleet repair work and their nearness to the Navy's shore establishments might be of crucial importance.

The Hepburn Board recommended immediate completion of 15 air bases, 14 of which are now being completed. The fifteenth base was to have been on the Island of Guam, but Congressional apprehension that its establishment might be taken by Tokyo as a direct threat has so far made it impossible for the Navy to obtain an authorization.

U. S. Minister in Ottawa Has Lots of Company Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Jay Pierrepont Moffat, newly appointed United States Minister to Canada, has a lot more diplomatic colleagues at Ottawa than the first United States Minister to Canada had in 1927.

Formerly most countries dealt diplomatically with Canada through the British ambassador. But the United States decided in 1927 that her best customer and northern neighbor should be served with a diplomatic representative of her own, and sent William Phillips, now Ambassador to Italy. Canada, in turn, sent Vincent Massey to be Canadian Minister at Washington. He is now High Commissioner at London.

Today not only is the United States represented at Ottawa, but France, Belgium, Netherlands and Japan also have ministers plenipotentiary, while the British Nations have High Commissioners, similar to ministers. Great Britain, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand are thus represented at Ottawa.

Social life of this international set in Ottawa revolves in Winter around functions at Rideau Hall, residence of Canada's Governor-General, and in Summer around the Citadel on the heights of Quebec City, where Great Britain captured Canada from France in 1759, now the Governor-General's Summer residence. Some of the diplomats in normal years use the Summer season to return to their homelands, others scatter to vacation resorts.

Social amenities by the interna-

tional representatives are observed by dinners at the official residences of these Ministers and High Commissioners, or at functions at Ottawa's conservative Rideau Club, at swank Chateau Laurier Hotel, at the homes of Ottawa's socially prominent in wooded suburban Rockcliffe (where the United States official residence is located), or at the smart Seigney Club, halfway between Ottawa and Montreal, where many socially prominent Americans as well as Canadians, have their own lodges for the main entrance and Summer hunting and fishing.

The diplomatic corps at Ottawa turns out in gold embroidered court dress for the opening of Parliament, for State dinners at Rideau Hall, highlights in the Ottawa social calendar.

The United States and France are the only countries that have built their own legations at Ottawa. The United States Legation is on Wellington Street, directly opposite the main entrance to Canada's Parliament buildings. Other countries maintain their legations in office buildings or in the official residences, while Belgium maintains its legation in Montreal, 100 miles away.

The United States Legation building is strictly an office building, housing the various departments of the United States Government at Ottawa. The staff, from the Minister down, live elsewhere. The official residence of the Minister is one of the largest homes in Ottawa, located on a wooded acreage with large gardens.

La Guardia's Talk to Women's Council Stresses Opportunity of First Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Americans about to vote for the first time face the great opportunity of being able to take a real part in the decisions their country makes. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York told a group of prospective first voters at a World's Fair ceremony arranged by the National Council of Women of the United States.

Turning to events in Europe, he echoed President Roosevelt's "quarantine the aggressors" sentiment expressed two years ago at Chicago by declaring that the United States must protect itself against war as it would against plague. His address highlighted National Council of Women's Day at the Fair Sept. 16, at which leaders representing 125 women's organizations embracing 12,000,000 members gathered for discussions under the theme "Democracy Works."

"We find now," Mayor La Guardia said, "that we are not protected by distance. That is why we find it necessary to prepare to defend our homes. You young people have no idea of your importance. You will have an opportunity to take a very real part in the deliberations and decisions this country will make. Isn't that a great responsibility?"

The program, which included a panel on international affairs participated in by men and women representing the viewpoints of Australia, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, and Poland, began with sessions at the League of Nations Building.

"If Democracy is efficient—and it is—let us make it clear to all our inquiring women members," Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, President of the Council, declared. "We are today the envy of all the world, and the benefits which accrue to us are possible only in a democratic form of government which encourages initiative, freedom of opportunity, and exalts the individual."

Organizations included among those participating were the Association of Junior Leagues of America, the General Federation of Women's Club, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the

GORGEOUS NEW COLORS FOR YOUR CURTAINS, APPAREL AND OTHER FABRICS

Try PRO-DURA ORIGINAL TINT AND DYE TABLET

30 BEAUTIFUL COLORS! AT DRUG & DEPT. STORES TRY FOR YOURSELF

5116 RAVENSWOOD AVE., DEPT. J, CHICAGO

4% CURRENT RATE ON YOUR SAVINGS

Maximum return with safety Federally insured to \$5000 on each Savings Account Write for full details Assets Over \$4,600,000

POMONA FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

260 S. THOMAS STREET POMONA, CALIFORNIA



"Sure, I've got budget worries!"

SAVE 28¢ A WEEK ON MILK

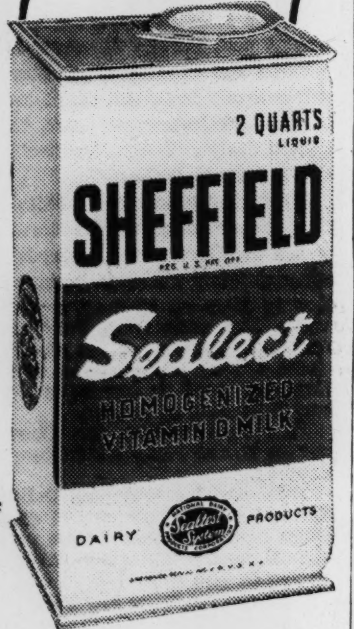
But look—even Sheffield's superlative new milk, SEAELECT Homogenized Vitamin D, in this modern 2-quart container delivered daily, costs only 1/2¢ a quart more than regular approved milk in bottles.

This 2-quart container saves you 4¢ a day on most Sheffield Milks delivered daily!

Try this delicious NEW milk—only 15¢ a quart this way

It's so much better tasting . . . richer, creamier, for in SEAELECT Homogenized Vitamin D Milk the rich cream is mixed through every drop . . . easier to digest . . . extra nutritious. Only 15¢ a quart in 2-quart container when taken daily, 17¢ in bottles. Phone CO lumbus 5-8400.

SHEFFIELD Seaelect
HOMOGENIZED
VITAMIN D MILK



"Just a minute, young feller!"



Norman Rockwell

I'll figure the financing cost myself"

THE GENTLEMAN IS WISE

He knows that when you buy a car on time—as most folks do—it's sensible to take the precaution of figuring the cost yourself. Then you know in advance just what you get for what you pay. . . . You see just how and where you can save money.

It's easy now to figure the cost of the car you want. Just send for the free GMAC Payment Chart that has helped thousands of other car buyers. It gives you the whole financing story in dollars and cents . . . puts all the details

of financing and insurance right out in the open and—no salesman will call.

Within a few minutes, in the privacy of your own home, you can figure your whole transaction—based on the amount of time you want, and the amount you wish to pay monthly. And you will plainly see that the General Motors Instalment Plan saves you money.

So, before you buy any car . . . Know What You Get, Know What You Pay . . . send the coupon below and get your GMAC "Figuring Chart" . . . first!

NO SALESMAN WILL CALL

GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION
1775 Broadway, New York

Please send copy of the GMAC Payment Chart for car desired below:

☐ CHEVROLET ☐ PONTIAC ☐ OLDSMOBILE
☐ BUICK ☐ LACALLE ☐ CADILLAC

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
County _____ State _____ U. S. A.

GENERAL OPEN BOOK MOTORS
INSTALMENT PLAN

This plan is available only through dealers in
CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE
BUICK • LACALLE • CADILLAC cars

2 BLOCKS East of GRAND CENTRAL STATION

600 outside rooms, private bath, tub and shower, Colonial Maple furniture, Venetian Blinds, and beds with innerspring mattresses.

SINGLE with BATH from \$2
DOUBLE with BATH from \$3

Hot and cold running water, Air-conditioned Restaurant

Lunches from 50¢ • Dinner from 70¢

Tudor
HOTEL • IN BEAUTIFUL TOWN
42nd STREET • NEW YORK

Washington Sideglances

'Wise-crack' by Senator Lee, promoted by his tilt with General Johnson, gets a laugh—'Black sheep' in form of Willie button in those for distribution by Democrats found in time.

By the Washington Bureau of
The Christian Science Monitor

"You first": Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, who has been having a verbal tilt with Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson over the Senator's scheme to draft industry as well as men, made the Senate laugh the other day when he described General Johnson as "the kind of patriot who would give me life for his country."

Black sheep: In a box of several hundred Roosevelt campaign buttons received at Democratic national headquarters here, there was one that said "Willkie for President." Clerks there saved the Committee some embarrassment by discovering it before it was given out.

Sweet sound: Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Progressive), of Wisconsin, who as a laborer of love has been trying to get the Senate to understand something about the complicated new defense tax bill, had his attention called the other day to all the whisperings and noise going on in the Senate Chamber as he spoke.

"Oh, that's all right," responded the Wisconsin Senator. "In the back of my mind I keep hearing somebody say, 'Call the roll! Call the roll!' so if I do not hear that, and all I hear is general conversation, I feel good."

Back to college: Among students

heading college-wards this month will be certain young persons whose father's official position sheds on them reflected glory.

For instance: Robert Morgenthau, son of the Secretary of the Treasury, is entering his senior year at Amherst; Mary Margaret Jackson, daughter of the Attorney General, will be at Smith College, and Ann Wickard, daughter of the new Secretary of Agriculture, at Purdue University, her father's alma mater.

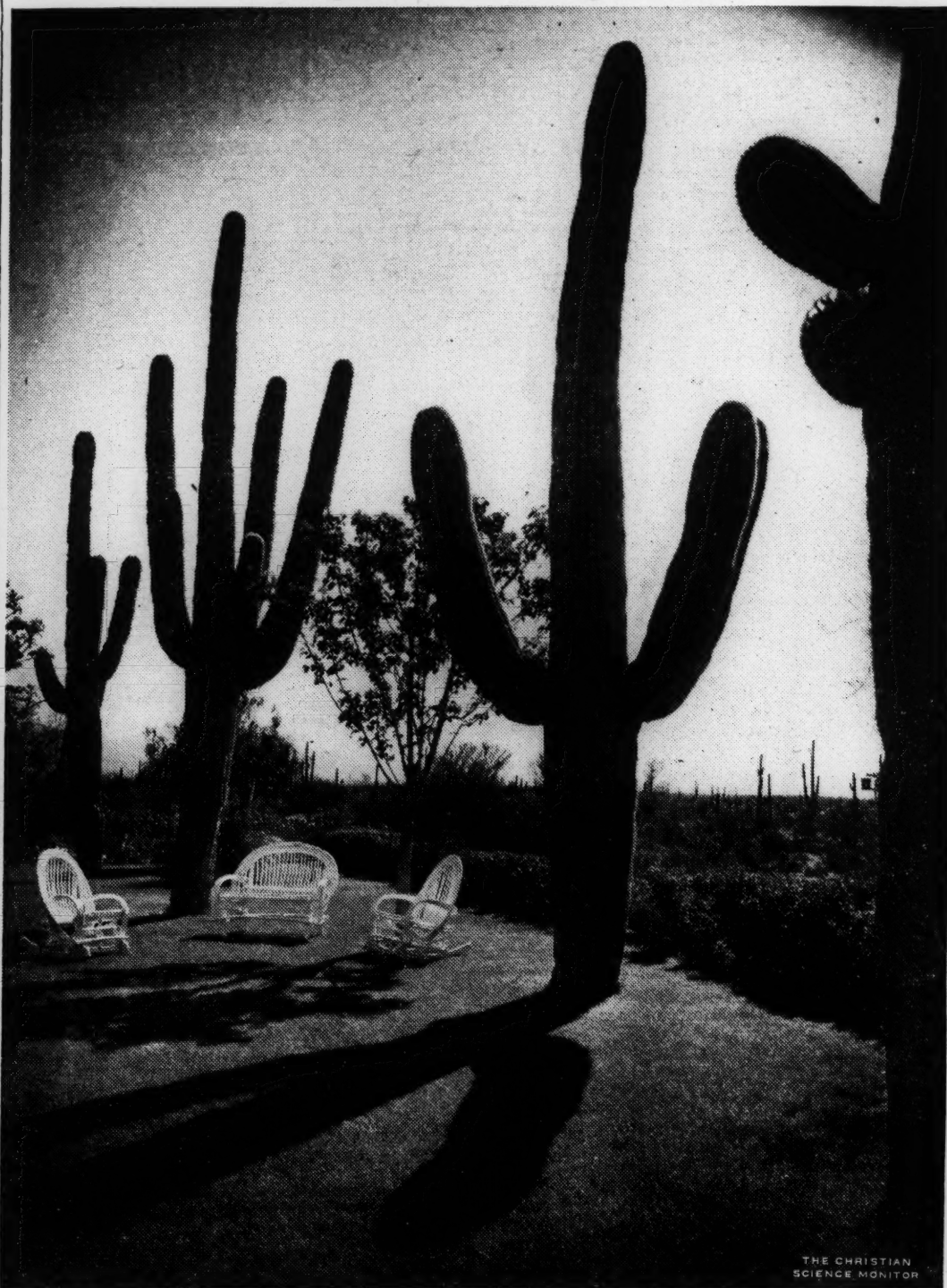
In the candidate "set" Philip Willkie is scheduled to attend Columbia University Law School; Jean Wallace will return to Connecticut College for Women.

Elementary civics: Washington grade schools emphasize two lessons often neglected in other parts of the country.

1. The difference in spelling between capitol (building) and capital (city).

2. The order of precedence in the President's Cabinet easily remembered if you coin the word "stwapnia" and remember to add "cl" at the end: "s" is for state, "t" for treasury, and so on. The first "a" is for attorney general, the second for agriculture.

Giant Fingers Pointing to the Sky



Barker Brothers, Los Angeles

A Lawn in California

Like giant fingers pointing to the sky are these cactus trees which adorn a California lawn. To the visitor from northern and colder climes the cactus is one of the most interesting growths found in Southern California. Such a spot makes a delightful place for recreation and rest after the heat of the day, when the setting sun casts ever-length-

ening shadows across the lawn. Then as twilight slowly fades into darkness and the night breeze brings the aroma of blossoms from the neighboring countryside, one may sit in comfortable wicker chairs and watch the stars come out one by one in the purple above.

New Frequencies to Help Radio Reception

By the Radio Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Improved radiocast reception in the North American continent, involving the readjustment of the frequencies of a majority of American radio stations, some 1,000 stations in Canada and numerous stations in Mexico and Cuba, is expected to follow the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement which goes into effect on March 29, 1941.

This wholesale shift was necessitated by the natural growth of radioactivity in Mexico and Central American nations. This means that they must be given their proper place in the radio spectrum without interfering with the signals of neighboring nations. Details of readjusting the frequencies of North America were worked out at the Havana conference of December, 1937, and were immediately ratified by four of the signatory nations, including the United States. Ratification of the Havana Agreement by Mexico, the fifth, and final, nation, on March 29 of this year made the terms of the agreement effective one year from this date.

777 Stations Affected
Mexico achieves by her ratification five clear channels in the standard radiocast band (550 to 1600 kilocycles) for high powered stations. In addition certain stations operating on the Mexican border are to be eliminated. These stations are largely run by persons denied the use of frequencies in the United States and their programs are, in general, directed to American listeners.

American radio station changes

Visit Kramers Stores

For large assortment of
MATRIX SHOES
FOR WOMEN

Foot Comfort—Correct Fit—Style

KRA-FLEX and STRIDE-WELL
School Shoes for Children

We carry only correctly made shoes for young feet.

Let our experts fit your children

Kramers Shoe Shops
2570 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
476 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Home, to
thousands
of World
Travelers

Whenever and wherever well-traveled people meet and Philadelphia is mentioned, immediately the "Bellevue", its service, food, atmosphere, become the absorbing topic. Rates are reasonable.

BELLEVUE STRATFORD
IN PHILADELPHIA

CLAUDE H. BENNETT, General Manager

News in Radio

will affect 777 of the 862 radio stations now operating in the standard radiocast band. In shifting American frequencies the Federal Communications Commission plans but minimum alteration in the present radiocast service.

In general no American radio station is to be shifted more than 30 kilocycles (three channels) away from its present dial location; a number will be shifted only one or two channels away from their present position, while others will not be moved at all.

In general here is what the domestic shifting will mean:

Stations now operating between 550 and 720 kilocycles (55 to 72 on the typical radio set dial) will remain where they are.

Stations operating between 740 and 780 kilocycles (74 to 78 on the dial) will move up 10 kilocycles (one channel).

Stations operating between 790 and 870 kilocycles (79 to 87 on the dial) will move up 20 kilocycles (two channels).

Stations between 88 and 1,450 kilocycles (88 to 145 on the dial) will generally advance 30 kilocycles (three channels).

Clear station channel stations will shift from 1,460-1,490 kilocycles (146 to 149 on the dial) to 1,500-1,530 kilocycles (150 to 153).

Local stations now on 1,500 kilo-

cycles (150 on the dial) will move down one channel to 1,490 kilocycles.

The frequencies of 690, 730, 840, 910, 960, 1,030, 1,510, 1,520 and 1,560-1,600 kilocycles are to be assigned outside the United States.

After the station changes become effective American listeners, especially those who receive programs from stations above 72 on the dial, will begin to get their favorite dial entertainment anywhere from one to four places farther up the dial.

Readjustments Necessary

Listeners with sets of the push button type will have to have the controls readjusted for all stations above 72 on their dials. This will involve an average cost of \$2 for a radio service man to make the changes in the receiver.

But radio listeners will not have to make all the changes. American radiocasters will not in general have to replace their present equipment but they may have to change circuits within transmitters, make necessary antenna adjustments and change over the quartz crystals which control station frequencies.

Certain radio sets of the older type which tune only to 1,500 kilocycles may be outmoded by this reallocation since stations are to be assigned in the 1,500-1,600 portion of the new radiocast spectrum. Heretofore only certain stations of the "high fidelity" type were permitted in this band.

This extensive reallocation will involve a certain amount of trouble for both listeners and radiocasters but the Commission order is based on its determination "to preserve the broadcast structure in the United States so that minimum interference in frequency assignments would be required."

Travel CAREFREE



carry

BANK of AMERICA TRAVELERS CHEQUES



Backed by the resources of a billion dollar bank

Issued by Bank of America NT & SA
195 branches in California
Main Office: San Francisco and Los Angeles
London, England, Branch: 12 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.4.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Canada Cites 47 P. C. Gain In Its Exports

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (CP)—Canada's August exports, excluding gold, increased nearly 47 per cent over the same month of 1939, to \$110,548,000 from \$75,560,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.

Of the total figure, \$46,790,000 worth of goods went to the United Kingdom, compared with \$30,370,000 last year and \$42,572,000 to the United States, compared with \$26,902,000 last year.

Marked increases were shown in wheat, wheat flour, fish products, fur, meats, cheese, lumber, wood pulp, paper, farm implements, automobiles, asbestos, chemicals, iron and iron products.

Such products as fruits and vegetables, barley, alcoholic beverages, rubber, butter, wool and silk, however, dropped from August, 1939.

Special features of the sales were more than 4,000,000 bushels of wheat to the United States at a value of \$4,154,000 compared with \$1,008,000 last year, meats to the value of \$4,776,000 to the United Kingdom, compared with \$2,825,000 last year, nearly \$11,000,000 worth of paper to the United States compared with about \$8,000,000 last year and about \$11,500,000 worth of wood and paper to the United Kingdom compared with \$6,082,000 a year ago.

Red Cross Relief Near \$5,000,000; No Shipment Lost

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The American Red Cross has spent almost \$5,000,000 on relief for England, most of it since the beginning of September, Chairman Norman H. Davis informed the organization's central committee.

He said \$20,000 had just been added to assist in establishing 10 refugee cottages for poor children under five years of age whose homes have been wrecked by bombs.

Since July the Red Cross has sent 102 relief shipments on British boats and two by clipper plane, and Mr. Davis said, not one of the shipments had been lost.

Foodstuffs sent include 2,110,000 cans of condensed milk, 2,000,000 pounds of sugar, and 240,000 pounds of molasses for evacuated and refugee children. A million articles of clothing for men, women and children have gone, half of which were dresses, underwear, layettes, and knitted garments made by Red Cross workers.

Other shipments included: Six hundred thousand yards of material for hospital gowns; 155,000 blankets, 26,000 hospital bed sheets, 150,000 bed sacks, 151 ambulances, 2,000 pairs of surgeon's gloves, 23 portable x-ray units, 50 transfusion apparatus, and a number of surgical tables.

Red Cross Levels Barriers Between War-Torn Countries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Reaching out over barriers of national hatreds the Red Cross is serving these days as a message bearer for thousands of persons anxious to hear some word from relatives or friends back in the war-wracked "old country."

In Chicago Ill., for instance, Gene de Saint Edouard goes to Red Cross headquarters and in his own handwriting sends a 25-word query to his mother in Brussels free of charge.

Routed through the International Red Cross at Geneva his inquiry finally reaches the hands of a Red Cross worker in Brussels who attempts to reach Madame de Saint Edouard by letter. If there is no reply, he goes in person to investigate.

When a reply is obtainable it is written in the mother's own handwriting on the reverse of Mr. Edouard's query and returned through American Red Cross headquarters here in Washington. Before it is routed to the local chapter, it is translated in order that the news therein, if startling in character, may be broken gently to Gene.

Mostly Good News

Usually replies start off with the best possible news: "We are all well," "We are alive, together and in good health" or "All alive and well," but not infrequently there turns up a more sombre response such as "Address unknown. House burned." Others tell of imprisonments and disappearances of members of the family or friends. "We need money, underwear, clothing and shoes," says one reply from Poland.

"Don't send money but black thread," says another. Many plead with their relatives to send them immigration papers so they may come to the United States.

In the year that it had been conducting its inquiry service the American Red Cross has handled and paper to the United Kingdom approximately 52,000 queries. Nearly half have gone to Poland with several thousand each to Holland, France, Norway, and Belgium. The number dispatched to England has been increasing in recent weeks since bombing of the British Isles began.

German Red Cross Helps

Replies have been received on approximately 19,000 inquiries, though among them are such inconclusive reports as "Addressed from Poland."

The Only Genuine Art Corners

are made by ENGEL of Chicago!

Original Square and Round styles, also other illustrated are still in steady demand.

POC-KETS

and TRANSPAROS are especially fine! For 100 each of three types and samples send 30c in stamped coin or money order to:

10c Buys 100 ENGEL ART CORNERS MFG. CO.
Dept. C-9, 4709 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Plastics in Autos

There are about 18 pounds of plastics in the average automobile.

IT'S "BLOW-UP TIME" FOR SUMMER SNAPSHOT. BRING YOUR PET NEGATIVES IN TODAY!



OUR ENLARGEMENTS are the kind you will pass around with particular pride. Up-to-the-minute equipment... Thoroughly trained craftsmen... And prices that are moderate. Stop in today.

EASTMAN KODAK STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th
235 Fifth Avenue
235 West 23rd Street

PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
BOSTON, 18 Bromfield Street
Hotel Statler

ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles Street
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street
117 S. 16th Street

WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.



AIR PROGRESS THRU 20 YEARS

One of the few things that improves with age and use is an air route. United Air Lines' Main Line Airway provides the outstanding example, as it marks its 20th Anniversary this month.

Twenty years ago it was selected by the Government for the transcontinental air mail service pioneered by the Post Office Department, and for ten years it was the only one. Over it United flew the first coast-to-coast passengers. And on it has been developed practically every important

improvement that makes possible modern air transportation.

Today it is the world's busiest long-distance air route, as fleets of giant United Mainliners span its length overnight, providing swift, dependable air transportation to the nation. Fast, frequent service from New York to Cleveland, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle. On your next trip, fly over United's famous Main Line Airway. For reservations call United, travel agents, or hotels.

UNITED AIR LINES

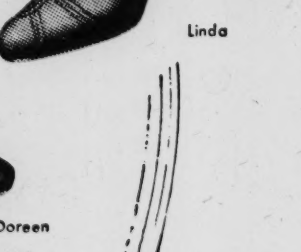
20th Anniversary of the Main Line Airway

Cammeyer Matrix Salon
Only Fifth Avenue Collection... All patterns, styles and sizes, expertly fitted with Cammeyer Shoemanship.
\$9.75 \$10.75
CAMMEYER
448 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Matrix sews up your Affections...

WITH THAT HAND-TAILORED LOOK!

It's the new custom-made look... endearing little details, fine gros-grain bindings, cable stitchings, tic-tac-toe perforations. You'd buy these shoes for their tailoring alone... but it's the comfort feature Matrix* hides in the sole that really sews up your affections



WITH "YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"*

this exclusive Matrix comfort feature is moulded right in the sole... a curve-for-curve copy of the bottom of your foot and the way it cups every contour, snug-gles up into the hollows is just what you need to send spirits soaring!

Most Styles From \$9.75 to \$10.75

E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y., or Matrix Style Studio,
47 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. E. P. REED & CO.

British Turn Back Big Air Raid

By the Associated Press
One of the strongest assaults yet aimed at London was reported turned back by British fighter planes which engaged an estimated force of 300 German aircraft in battle east of the capital.

The Germans attempted to penetrate London's outer defenses with three formations of twin-engine bombers flying at 15,000 feet and escorted by swarms of Messerschmitts. They were met over the Thames Estuary by the British defenders.

Londoners, meanwhile, were forced to seek air raid shelters for the sixth time today, following the longest air raid of the war on London. The nine hours and 54 minutes of intensified Nazi bombing caused many civilian casualties and property damage, particularly in London residential and shopping districts.

The Air Ministry announced that 12 German planes were shot down, and listed British losses at three planes.

Famous Stores Hit

The Government said it feared casualties from the night assault may be heavier than in recent nights as Nazi bombers battered all sections of the city.

Direct hits were scored on the famous stores of D. H. Evans and Co., general drapers; John Lewis and Co., silk merchants; and Bourne and Hollingsworth, women's and children's wear, all in Oxford Street of London's fashionable Mayfair.

Weather cleared over the English Channel and large numbers

U. S. 'Eagle Squadron' To Fly for Britain

By the Associated Press
London, Sept. 18. Air Minister Archibald Sinclair announced today that Col. Charles Sweeney, American veteran of the World War Lafayette Escadrille, was organizing an "eagle squadron" which will be composed of American fliers who volunteer to fight for Britain.

The squadron, the Minister told a luncheon gathering, will be similar to the Lafayette Escadrille which Colonel Sweeney helped to organize during the World War when numerous Americans went to the aid of the Allies before United States participation in the conflict.

German planes took advantage of the calmer skies to raid the southeast coast in wide formations of three and four planes each. R. A. F. fighters rose to meet the attackers and aerial fighting ensued.

A time bomb fell near the United States Embassy, but did not explode.

Market Place Bombed

It was disclosed that the famous Lambeth Walk Market Place had been struck three times in a recent raid. Two bombs fell in a narrow street behind the shopping center and the third hit a shop in the market place itself.

Londoners were kept in their shelters for nine hours and 54 minutes until the all clear signal at 6 a. m. The longest previous raid lasted nine hours and 40 minutes Sept. 8-9.

Nazi raiders, gliding silently over London targets in a new tactic to surprise anti-aircraft batteries, showered both incendiary and high explosive bombs not only on the West End, which had been hit in yesterday afternoon's raids, but also in east and southeast London. Scores of houses were reported demolished, and in central London several large stores were damaged.

Two department stores suffered severe damage. At one, the furniture department was hit directly. Casualties were reported at the other, where several hundred persons crowded into a shelter at the rear of the establishment.

Many Fires Started

Numerous small fires, started by "Molotov breadbaskets," or incendiary bombs, were extinguished quickly by firemen and householders.

Other parts of England felt the blows of aerial raiders but the government said the damage on that whole was slight.

Several persons, including a child, were killed in northwest coastal towns, and slight damage was reported at industrial premises in the Glasgow area of Scotland.

Nazi Bases Hit

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Royal Air Force bombers attacked Ostend and Zeebrugge on the German-held Belgian Coast yesterday scoring direct hits on harbor installations at Ostend, the Air Ministry announced today.

The fliers also bombed German shipping concentrations, barges and communications last night on a "large scale," the Air Ministry stated.

At the same time it was given out by the Air Ministry that Royal Air Force pilots had planted more than 30 separate minefields in German-occupied harbors and territorial waters from the Norwegian coast to the Bay of Biscay.

The sowing began in May. "It is known that thousands of tons of enemy shipping have been destroyed in them," the Ministry said.

"Some of the mines have been laid within a stone's throw of the quayside in some enemy harbors and the enemy has not been able to prevent their being laid at will, even in strictly preserved and heavily defended waters."

Recording earlier R. A. F. flights, an air ministry bulletin issued yesterday gave the details of heavy British raids carried out Sept. 16 on German-held invasion ports.

These, it was said, were the destructive results: Veere, on the Dutch Island of Walcheren: barge concentration in a canal lock bombed from low level.

Dunkirk and Ostend: Docks and shipping attacked under cover of low clouds.

Calais: Bomb salvo sent to burst on the quayside.

Off Zeebrugge, Belgium: Twelve barges and three escort vessels bombed.

Off Ostend: Three self-propelled barges attacked.

"German barge concentrations outside as well as inside the 'invasion ports' were harassed," the Ministry summed up.

German Claims

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP)—The High Command announced today an all-caliber bombardment.

Daylight reconnaissance today showed a yawning crater which was believed to be the result of a direct hit on an underground railway, according to DNB, official news agency.

Other German sources claimed that seven of the only 10 remaining airports in the London area have been damaged badly in the past 24 hours—some of them beyond hope of immediate repair.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

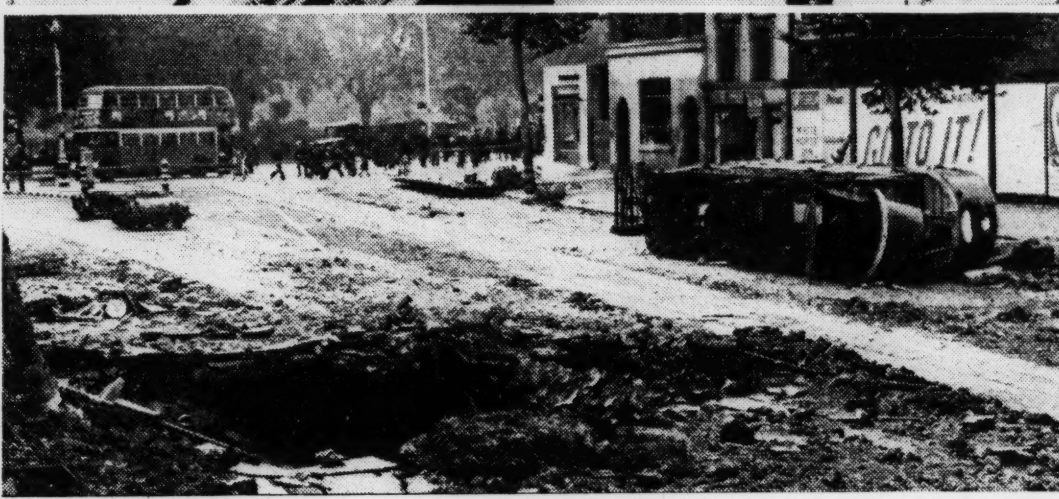
Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

What War in the Air Means



Top: British police and Air Raid precautions workers are pictured as they surveyed damage inflicted by German bombers to fashionable Regent Street, near Piccadilly Circus. This photo was taken after the "all clear" signal was sounded. Bottom: Damage to exclusive shops is seen. The body of a streetcar rests on its side at the curb, with the chassis down the street. The hole caused by the Nazi bomb is shown in the foreground. Pictures passed by British censors.

'This Defiant City' as Priestley Calls It
Damage to exclusive shops is seen. The body of a streetcar rests on its side at the curb, with the chassis down the street. The hole caused by the Nazi bomb is shown in the foreground. Pictures passed by British censors.

within the past 24 hours of day and night action, of the West India, London and Victoria Docks, water and gas works, railway stations and Croydon airdrome, among "war-essential objectives."

"New extensive fires resulted everywhere," said the daily military communiqué.

Airports and war-essential objectives were bombed on the southeast coast and "Liverpool was attacked repeatedly day and night," the High Command reported. "An airplane plant at Liverpool-Speke suffered heavy blows."

The Nazi raiders also reached into Scotland with an attack on Glasgow harbor. A 5,000-ton British steamer was reported "heavily damaged" north of Ireland.

Nazi airmen claimed to have wiped out entire blocks in some eastern districts of the British capital and apparently smashed through to the city's subway system.

Daylight reconnaissance today showed a yawning crater which was believed to be the result of a direct hit on an underground railway, according to DNB, official news agency.

Other German sources claimed that seven of the only 10 remaining airports in the London area have been damaged badly in the past 24 hours—some of them beyond hope of immediate repair.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

Many electric trains in Sweden were delayed as a result of damage by the trailing cables, and the wire dropping over the tracks made the use of steam engines dangerous.

The Central Swedish radio station's antennae at Motala was smashed, stopping the morning broadcast. Executives of a power station at Trollhattan announced that a great part of Sweden was without light last night. Emergency crews were working to restore service. Stockholm's central power station was stopped, and Stockholm-bound trains from the north were delayed.

British Forced to Watch Axis Pressure on Balkans

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Sept. 18—Axis penetration in the Balkans is proceeding at a steadily quickening pace which arouses serious concern here.

After some attempt to see in the abdication of King Carol and the seizure of power by Gen. Ion Antonescu the possibility of stiffer resistance to Germany, Whitehall now has to admit that Rumania must be written off as no longer anything but a pawn completely in the hands of Adolf Hitler.

Reports are reaching here that German SS men in large numbers have entered certain Rumanian oil fields accompanied by great many motortrucks.

This is but the latest step in a series of actions tending to confirm the opinion that Germany's grip on Rumania is now all but complete.

Modeled on Nazi Lines

The Iron Guard which has been summoned to take the ruling part in the totalitarian regime in Rumania, is modeled more or less on Nazi lines, and there is good reason to believe that it now takes dictation more and more from Berlin.

Another fond hope which was held in some British quarters and has now been abandoned was that the situation which has lately crystallized in Rumania would be resisted by the Soviets.

It is true that the Soviets are showing a certain amount of irritation with Germany's proprietary attitude toward Rumania. In particular there have been sharp protests from Moscow that Russia was not included in the Vienna conference on Danube navigational questions.

It is now admitted here that there is no visible reason to believe that this irritation will develop into anything more useful to the British cause.

Lag in Soviet Relations

In this connection there appears to have been little or no progress lately in efforts made by the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps, to improve Anglo-Soviet relations. There have even been moves in London recently in favor of his recall.

Equally disquieting is the situation in Yugoslavia as seen from London. It is considered here to be a particularly ominous fact that the German minority, assisted by Nazi leaders sent from Berlin, has been permitted to erect a huge camp of apparently permanent buildings near Belgrade, ostensibly to receive 120,000 German refugees from Bessarabia and Bucovina.

The prevalent view here is that this is merely one more instance of the Nazi process of gradual encroachment in countries it intends to dominate.

Penetration in Yugoslavia

The same "peaceful penetration" methods are unquestionably being pushed faster and faster in Yugoslavia, and there is little concrete reason to hope that any serious resistance to Nazi aims can be counted upon there.

It is true that popular feeling is on the whole more friendly to the British than to the Nazis, and it is also true that Soviet influence appears to have been increased enormously in recent months.

But neither of these currents of public opinion constitute anything like effective resistance to the economic, strategic, and minority stranglehold which Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy between them have on Yugoslavia.

It appears to be only a question of time when the Axis will divide the domination of Yugoslavia between them—Italy taking Dalmatia and Germany most of the rest.

Seek Levers of Control

It is not expected that there is likely to be any active invasion, but merely the sort of thing that happened in Rumania whereby constantly increasing pressure will result in the levers of control in Yugoslavia falling more and more into the hands of the two dictators.

It is significant that the Yugoslav regime itself has lately taken several more strides along the road toward totalitarianism.

Drastic economic reforms instituted last month, which included a large measure of state supervision of the production of war materials, imports, and finance, are according to reports received here moving more and more toward total state control along Nazi lines.

Yugoslavia has been feeling the indirect effects of the British blockade of the continent, and apparently the Government has been obliged to tighten its grip on all branches of the nation's economic life in order to counter this pressure.

Blockade Helps Axis

The blockade has also tended to play into the hands of the two Axis powers since economically Yugoslavia has been thrown more or less into Axis arms by cutting off their trade with the outside world through the Mediterranean.

Although it is difficult to see what British diplomacy could have done to avoid these developments in the Balkans—due primarily to Nazi military successes on the Continent—they have given rise in Britain to a certain amount of discontent and to a demand for more vigorous foreign policy.

Actually it appears that the British Foreign Office seems to have operated a sort of "withdrawal according to plan" on the diplomatic front in the Balkans, recognizing that there was little to be done anyway about Rumania and Yugoslavia, and that the best plan therefore was to consolidate Britain's diplomatic position in regard to Greece, Turkey, and to a lesser extent Bulgaria.

Syria a Strategic Point
The position in Syria is coming to play an increasingly important

Ex-German Liner Joins Scrap Heap

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Kronprinzessin Cecilie, once a proud German liner, is headed for the scrap heap.

The former luxury liner, which has lain for years in the Patuxent River as part of the Solomon's Island "ghost fleet," was towed here by three tugs. It arrived at the Curtis Bay Wrecking Yard of the Boston Iron and Metal Company to be broken up.

Taken over by the United States in the World War, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie was renamed the Mount Vernon and was used as a troop transport. The vessel had eight decks, with accommodations for 1,290 passengers, and was 684 feet long.

At the wrecking yard it will join another fugitive from the "ghost fleet," the Kaiser Wilhelm II, which was towed here Sept. 14, to be scrapped.

FARE DROPS!
NEW YORK \$3.20
Round Trip \$5.25
Outside Stateside \$6.25
Boston \$7.25
New York \$8.25
Kilmore \$9.25
INLAND Water Route

MARRIED WOMEN!
Pleasant, Dignified Way to MAKE MONEY!
Be the local money making representative for exclusive, nationally advertised national fast selling children's garments, preferred by mothers everywhere. No others have the buttonless back drop seat feature that gives children self reliance and saves mothers' time, worry and sewing on buttons. No canvassing required—take orders from home by appointment. Hundreds refined women making good steady incomes—full time or spare time. Advertising helps you sell. Write for details and FREE style book. Kladegee, Dept. 90, 243 Fifth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Kladegee Self-help GARMENTS

BLACKSTONE
SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington St., Boston

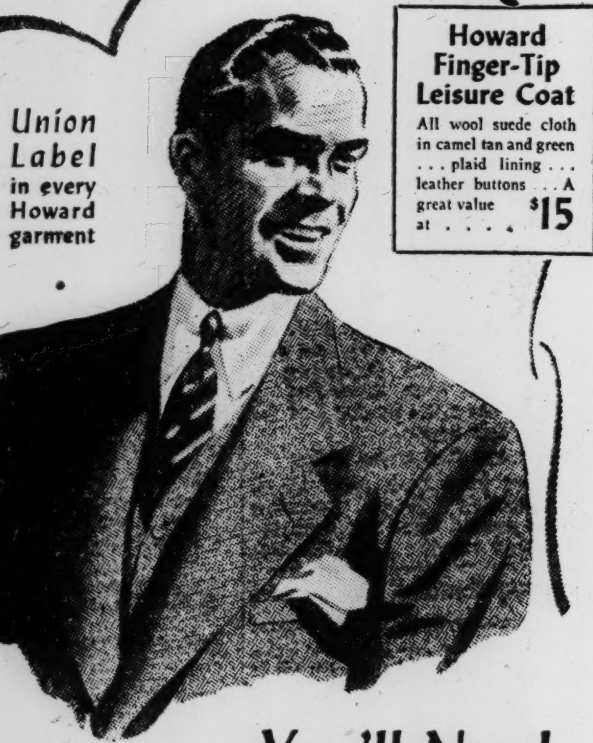
Ask about our list of desirable homes.

STABILITY INTEREST BEGINS

SEPT. 21

FLOWERS
make life more lovely
—TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
Penn
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Always ready to serve you—Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor



You'll Need A Howard Tweed This Fall!

These new, soft-textured Howard Tweed Suits are designed to answer a two-fold purpose. They're correct for business and spectator sports wear. The color tones are richly subdued greys, green, browns and blues. Available in both single and double breasted models. Of course our fall line comprises every conceivable type of fabric that is new and good—worsted...coverts and chevots...stripes of all types...shadow stripes...panel stripes...diagonals...chevrons...sharkskin effects...plaids...overplaids and herringbones. Conservative models...Drape models...in every fashionable fall color for men of every taste and preference.

One Price Only
HOWARD SUITS
Topcoats... Overcoats
Tuxedos... Full Dress
All Sizes up to 52 Stout
\$22.50
ALL ONE PRICE
No Charge for Alterations

Come in and open an account. It will permit you to purchase the clothes you need with small outlay of money. You pay a little down and budget the balance in weekly or twice monthly payments in a period of ten weeks. This service costs you only one dollar.

HOWARD CLOTHES

New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1635 Broadway 100 Delancey St.
17 Corlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave.
150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St.
254 East Fordham Rd. Brooklyn 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway
350 Fulton St. 1558 Pitkin Ave. 1772 Pitkin Ave. 160 Jay St.
Ridgewood 55-45 Myrtle Ave. Jamaica 163-20 Jamaica Ave.
Flushing 39-09 Main Street
Newark 82 Market St. Jersey City 320 Central Ave.
Philadelphia 1215 Market St. 1511 Chestnut St. 5th and South St.
Boston 605 Washington Street 342 Washington Street
Worcester 104 Front St. Providence 200 Weybosset St.
Syracuse 325 South Salina St. Pittsburgh 233 Fifth Ave.
Chicago 220 South State Street 6345 South Halsted Street

NOT EVERYONE
can appreciate it!

We don't mean you must sport a Park Avenue butler to enjoy Underwood Black Bean Soup. But if you're one of the few who like to live well despite a budget, you'll treat yourself to this soup for the social register. A slice of lemon. It's luxury in a bowl!

Outstanding too, is Underwood Purée Mongole, a delicious blend of tomatoes, peas and julienned vegetables, graced with a touch of curry.

If your dealer does not carry these soups, write to Wm. Underwood Co., 78 Walnut St., Watertown, Massachusetts.

UNDERWOOD Fine Soups

Revelation TOOTH POWDER

"Surprisingly effective" is the frequent exclamation of new users, joining the millions of Revelation enthusiasts and thousands of dentists. Safe, positive, pleasant; consistently the best for 33 years. On sale at all drug counters. Trial size at 10c stores.

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO., San Francisco

Details Told Of Great Gun Used by Nazis

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP)—Detailed information has been given out here on the long-range guns which Nazi sources claim have been used to shell London from points along the German-held Channel coast.

[In London, reports that German guns had bombed London—a distance of 90 miles—were completely discounted. Shell fragments found on London streets, it was pointed out, are to be found every night, and result from the anti-aircraft barrage thrown up against German air attackers.]

According to descriptions allowed to pass the censorship here, the gun is an awkward-looking weapon with an extremely long, slender barrel.

The barrel is so slim that it must be supported with cables like a suspension bridge.

Four such cables run from the breech to the muzzle and are braced outward about the middle of the barrel with center supports.

With these guys and struts, the gun looks much like one of those radio towers which is tapered at both ends, except that the gun is not set vertically.

Its caliber is not stated, but from the various pictures it seems to be possibly 10 inches, with a barrel length of 60 calibers—that is, 60 times the diameter of the bore. A 10-inch gun thus would have a barrel 600 inches long—50 feet.

This is an extraordinary ratio. Big U. S. naval guns with a range of 30 miles or more and shooting nearly a ton of shell have barrels of 50 calibers or less.

When fired, the muzzles of the long German guns wave in the breeze, as observers have noted when motion pictures were shown here.

Technically this is known as "muzzle whip" or "muzzle lash."

The supporting cables help to reduce this and to prevent the muzzle from dropping when shot makes it hot.

Accuracy would be affected seriously if the barrel whipped free at every shot.

[During the World War the Germans bombarded Paris from 76 miles with the specially-built "Big Bertha." It threw a 265-pound projectile which reached a trajectory height of about 24 miles. The rifling of such guns, and presumably of those now used by the Germans, is worn out after about 30 shots.

At best, the guns are only able to place a shell somewhere within a rectangular area two miles long by three-fourths of a mile wide, experts say.]

The German long rifles are said to be charged with a powder formula more powerful than those in common use in other countries. The basic formula for this powder is known in America, although not perhaps in full detail. Experts say its explosive force is as much as 25 per cent greater than some United States powders, but that it has not been adopted in America, unless recently, because it is excessively hard on the barrel's rifling.

—Rogers Peet—



In inviting you to look over the new things for Fall, we can't do better than to quote from a customer's letter—

"The absence of the 'desire to sell' on the part of your house, and the substitution of the 'desire to please' is a strong attraction to men who detest the efforts of inexperienced salesmen to saddle something on a purchaser at the expense of avoiding a reprimand for missing a sale."

The new Fall things are here — and we shall be just as happy to show you as to sell you.

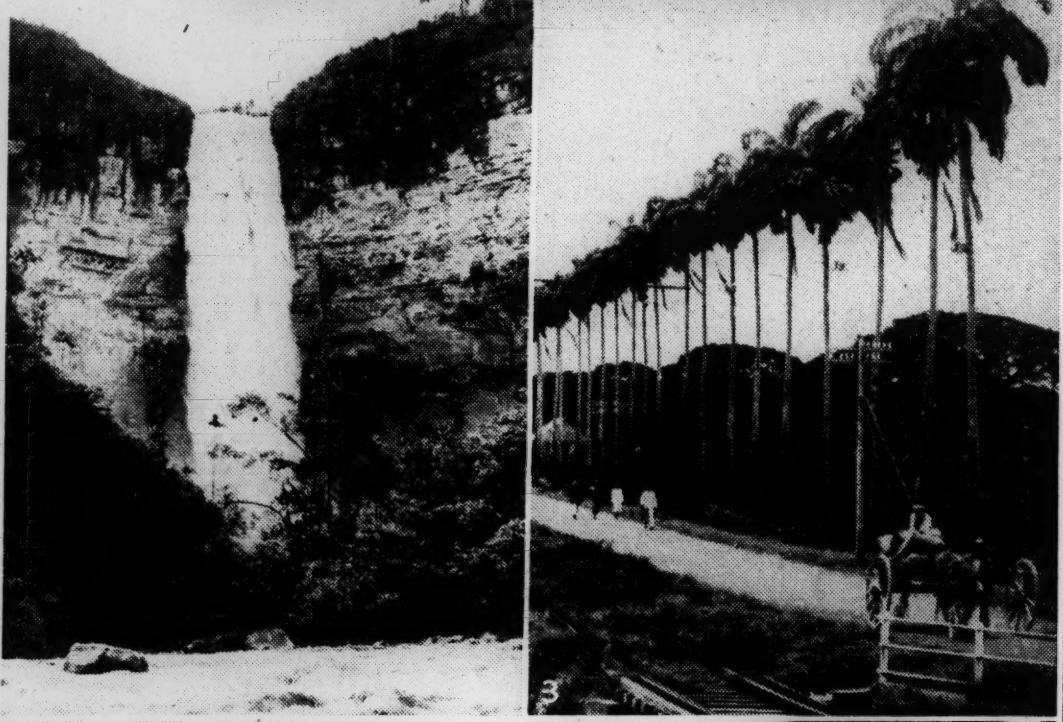
The best of everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Tremont St. at Broad St. BOSTON

4 NEW YORK STORES Fifth Ave. at 41st St. 13th St. at B'way Warren St. at B'way Liberty St. at B'way

Behind These Is the Gate to the Pacific



Wide World; Gendreau

Sites of U. S. Bases in Caribbean Area

1. View of port of Castries, Island of St. Lucia, British West Indies, where the United States will have a naval base. 2. Cataract on Potaro River in British Guiana. These falls are more than five times as high as Niagara. 3. Another view in British Guiana this time, Palm Avenue in Georgetown, the capital. 4. View in Trinidad of a barge spanning a lagoon as a ferry. It is moved across by the current.

Caribbean Bases Guard Panama Canal Gate

This is the last of three articles descriptive of the Atlantic naval bases to be leased by Great Britain to the United States.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Most important of all the new defense bases acquired by the United States from Great Britain, according to many Navy Department strategists, are those at Antigua, St. Lucia, Trinidad and British Guiana for they will enable America to close "the most dangerous gap in the outlying defenses of the Panama Canal."

Beginning with Antigua, located some 200 miles east and slightly south of Puerto Rico, the new bases are situated some 200 miles apart, forming a great protective arc around the southern entrance to the Caribbean Sea.

With the exception of British Guiana, these new bases are a part of the lesser Antilles, a beautiful tropical-green necklace set in a matchless aquamarine sea and including such other famous islands as Britain's Barbados and France's Martinique and Guadeloupe. Home of hurricanes, the islands are also the origin of such diverse and valuable products as sea-island cotton, asphalt, tropical fruits and spices.

While these numerous islands hold many beautiful and increasingly popular winter resorts, they also hold out good promise to any enemy of the Panama Canal, for their many harbors and narrow passages would ably serve the purpose of a secret raid on the Canal. With the establishment of a ring of bases, however, this whole situation changes for destroyers and planes based there could easily establish a perpetual patrol in an area where clear days are the rule.

St. Lucia Good for Navy Since St. Lucia has an excellent harbor, well able to provide anchorage for the number of United States ships which would probably ever have to use it, it is expected that it will play a larger defense role than either Antigua, which is fairly close to United States bases in the Virgin Islands, or Trinidad, which probably will be overshadowed by the base at British Guiana.

Although Trinidad may play a minor defense role, it is one of the most interesting and valuable West Indian Islands. According to the National Geographic Society, Trinidad "has an enormous deposit of natural asphalt, pitch lake, which covers 114 square miles and from which more than 100,000 tons have been exported in one year. The island also produces as much as 10,-

000,000 barrels of petroleum in one year, raising this small island at one time to eleventh in world production."

Although farthest away from continental United States, British Guiana may eventually become the most important of all the eight bases which Great Britain has offered the United States on a 99-year basis. Much of it is a hot, steamy land of jungles, this Crown Colony has the strategic distinction of lying along the northeastern portion of South America's "bulge," which acts as a great barrier between the United States and the southeastern portion of South America.

Once established in the Port of Georgetown, the United States would, in the opinion of its experts, be in a position to counter an attack launched upon South America from the West Coast of Africa, particularly from the Port of Dakar in French Senegal.

Now Guards Flanks

The previous location of American bases permitted the United States to be outflanked in southeastern South America by an enemy operating from Africa, who could reach his objective and establish himself strongly before the arrival of the American fleet.

There is another, little publicized, advantage of a base on the South American mainland and that is its effect upon the thinking

of South American peoples. It is felt that such a base would give them a sense of the proximity of North American might and would, consequently, reduce their fear of European aggression and any tendency to temporize with it.

According to Navy Department reports the Navy does not intend immediately to convert all of its eight bases into great fortresses or harbors. While this will probably be done with some of them, particularly Newfoundland, in others harbor and airfield facilities will be developed only to a point where they can supplement American bases already established on American territory.

Thus America's strongest southeastern naval outpost will probably continue to be at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and its most important airfield in Puerto Rico. The new bases will be just so much added protection and convenience.

Seeing Red!

ST. PAUL (AP)—A monetary furor was caused in the Minnesota State Federation of Labor Convention when a delegate arose to protest that a spectator in the gallery was "waving a red flag."

A Sergeant-at-Arms found the "red flag" was a piece of knitting brought by a woman spectator who placidly continued to knit one, purl two during the furor.

The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table

POPULAR

ALL OVER THE WORLD

The first choice of a discerning and world-wide public; pre-eminent for its delicious touch of tangy bitterness and ever increasing popularity! Over thirty years' supremacy certifies "Olde English" Marmalade to the place of honour on YOUR table.

Chivers' Olde English Marmalade

Chivers & Sons Ltd. Milton, Cambs. Eng.

Plight of Rumania Laid To Failure of Reforms

By R. H. Markham

Who for 13 years was The Christian Science Monitor's Balkan Correspondent

Rumania, it is announced, has become a "totalitarian state," but that does not mean any radical change in its method of government. Until the beginning of this month, King Carol was the dictator of Rumania and permitted only one political organization, "The Party of National Regeneration."

Now an army general is dictator, and he also allows but one political party, "The Iron Guard."

King Carol's regime was not Fascism or Nazism; it was royal autocracy with a few Fascist features. Now an effort is being made to convert Rumania into a real Fascist state.

But this tentative introduction of national totalitarianism differs fundamentally from its introduction in Italy and Germany. In each of those countries a political party with a large popular following imposed itself, through its leader, who became dictator.

No "March on Bucharest"

In Rumania a military dictator replaces a royal dictator; then permits the Iron Guard to co-operate with him. Dictator Antonescu is not chief of the Iron Guard. He did not come to power in its name, nor does he govern in its name. There has been no "march on Bucharest."

As a matter of fact, General Antonescu tried for many days to form a Cabinet that would not be exclusively Iron Guardist. He wanted a sort of national-unity government. For many reasons that failed and the General had to resort to the Iron Guard.

His government is still a makeshift. It does not represent unity. General Antonescu is a rival of the Iron Guardists. And it is he who holds the posts of real power, not they. It is as though Herr Hitler were serving as vice-chancellor under some non-Nazi general.

For a totalitarian party that is defeat; it shows totalitarianism isn't total. A dictatorial party under control of another can't dictate. The Iron Guardists will probably try to get rid of General Antonescu just as hard as they did to get rid of Carol. And they are extremely determined.

Strongly Anti-Semitic

The Rumanian Iron Guard sprang from an anti-Semitic movement older than Fascism or Nazism. It shows totalitarianism was not a new thing, bearing the very distinguished Rumanian name, Cuza. One of Professor Cuza's young, provincial followers, Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, desired more energetic action, so some 15 years ago collected a group of young comrades and began a crusade of his own.

The band was fanatically religious and resembled a mystic sect more than a political party. It was called the "Legion of Archangel Michael." Its members dressed in handsome, white peasant clothes,

and went from village to village, calling upon the peasants to repent, to cast out Jews, Communists, and rich grafters, and to establish a new Rumania. The strange movement, marked by extreme devotion and fanaticism, had very little initial success.

That was not because the Rumanian masses were not eager to hear of regeneration. On the contrary they kept their ears strained for a John the Baptist. Reform was in the air. But other movements seemed more attractive. The Baptist denomination was steadily growing; Seventh Day Adventists won many earnest followers. A strange organization, called the Vlad, the Impaler Society, attracted a fairly large number of intellectuals. This group took the name of a fierce Rumanian dictator of ancient times, who had "impaled crooks." Some Rumanians were beginning to feel that graft was ruining Rumania and that the only way out was to destroy the grafters.

A Democratic Crusade

Most of the Rumanians, yearning for renewal, were drawn into the very democratic National-Peasant party, led by a courageous patriot, Dr. Iuliu Maniu. This party's campaigns assumed the magnitude of a crusade and swept the peasants into power. Dr. Maniu was looked upon as a knight, ready to slay the dragon of graft. That was 12 years ago. The Iron Guardists were a small, unimportant group. The nation still had faith in democracy.

But the National-Peasant Party failed. To make matters worse, many of its leaders became corrupt. Confusion and cynicism grew. Then Carol returned. The nation momentarily rejoiced. A prince had descended from the sky—in an aeroplane—to establish justice for the masses and become a father to little people. He, too, failed.

The picture was sad. A new Rumania had been charted, promising freedom to all the Rumanian people, and it was failing them. Many Rumanians were being treated as badly by their own

Lease Clause Bars

Tenants' Vote Work

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—A new kind of clause in an apartment lease—providing that one tenant cannot solicit registrations and votes among other tenants—was read yesterday in Renter's Court.

Judge Nuncio J. Bonelli said the clause was unprecedented in his recollection and "probably unconstitutional."

John Theros said he overlooked the clause in renting an apartment from Mrs. Laura E. Jackson, who sued for possession upon expiration of the lease Aug. 31.

"I'm working for Roosevelt and she's against him—that's why she wants me out," Mr. Theros told the judge, who continued the case.

and went from village to village, calling upon the peasants to repent, to cast out Jews, Communists, and rich grafters, and to establish a new Rumania. The strange movement, marked by extreme devotion and fanaticism, had very little initial success.

The new People's Party had failed.

The crusading National-Peasant Party had failed.

The King had failed.

Rumania in the eyes of many patriots resembled the desolate picture drawn in the first chapter of Isaiah. "A people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children of corruption . . . from the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness."

Dreamed of Heroism

Many young Rumanians felt they wanted to do something drastic. They welcomed sacrifice and dreamed of heroism. They flocked to the Iron Guard. It became a crusade of rabid youth hoping by violence to reform their land. They loved Old Testament imagery. Many priests joined the movement, as well as large numbers of young army officers and most of the students. Its members were almost the only Rumanians willing to suffer for a cause.

Their motto was "All for Rumania" and many of them gave all. They vowed they would pay any cost. They were the only irrepresible crusaders in the country.

These fanatical revolutionists gained momentum only after all democratic movements had lost vision, honesty, and devotion. The Iron Guard movement was a sad

attempt of desperate, inexperienced youth to terrorize a nation into regeneration.

Now they have almost won control of the Rumanian Government. They have nearly attained a long sought aim. Can they bring reform, justice, purification? Will they purge their country?

No. They are intolerant, inexperienced, poorly organized, badly led. Their program is entirely inadequate; their methods, cruel. Their policy is coercion; their way of working coercive. They are likely to be corrupted. As they scramble for advantages, dissensions are likely to break out among them. They are not bringing a new day—more likely preparing a new disappointment that will augment confusion.

at mealtime.. at bedtime



Contains no caffeine

Ruby G. Lucas ANNOUNCES

"MODERN MAKEUP BY MONTEIL"

Harrisburg's center of personalized fashion now introduces cosmetics designed to blend skin, makeup and clothes.

For the Thrill of the Season, inspect these creations of the famous, French-American designer of clothes and cosmetics.

Germaine Monteil

Pronounced Zhav-MAYNE Mon-TAY by the truly smart set of two continents.

RUBY G. LUCAS
305 N. SECOND STREET

A Message to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THIS IS THE FIRST OF A FALL AND WINTER SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS ABOUT MASTER KRAFT OIL HEAT. WATCH FOR THE SUCCEEDING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Read this amazing offer!

Now you can have the best—on the easiest terms. Change to Master Kraft Oil Heat right now, without investing a penny!

You can have a

Master Kraft

SUPER ★ SAFE OIL BURNER

installed in your present furnace or boiler without paying a penny down . . . then small monthly payments if you wish!

THE Master Kraft is just as efficient for churches as it is for homes.

MASTER KRAFT is the only oil burner in the world with the Super-Safe BORKONTROL and the patented economical TRIPALATOR, features that mean safety and economy for you in addition to the comfort and convenience of automatic oil heating. Installations can be made now with little interruption to your heating and assurance of comfort and convenience all this fall and winter . . . and for many years to come.

MANUFACTURED BY

HARVEY-WHIPPLE, INCORPORATED
Dept. M SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THIS BURNER ACTUALLY COSTS LESS — INVESTIGATE!

Parks, Unified Transit, and Low-Cost Housing Bring Fame to Philadelphia

Roof Garden of Free Library Affords Real 'Feel' of City

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—As pleasant—and as unusual—a place to spend a summer or fall afternoon or evening as any in Greater Philadelphia, is the roof garden of the Free Library of Philadelphia. It overlooks Logan Circle—just where the Benjamin Franklin Parkway—like an entering wedge of greenery—takes a corner of the nearly 4,000-acre Fairmount Park right up to the doors of City Hall.

Here, in cool comfort, Philadelphia may take out library magazines or books and settle down in

chairs under gaily striped sun umbrellas to read them. Or they may lean over the balustrade and look down at the great fountains splashing musically among the flowerbeds and shade trees of Logan Circle below.

Across the circle is the Franklin Institute—where, if it is a clear night, the roof will have been rolled back from the observatory and Planetarium visitors will be getting glimpses of real planets and stars through the big telescopes. To the left is the ancient—but very active—Academy of Natural Sciences. From it many a nature study expedition sets off into the park—or the suburbs—for interested children or grown-ups. Sent out from it, too, is the beautifully printed and illustrated magazine "Frontiers"—which provides ideas for plenty of private nature jaunts.

Memorial to William Penn

To the left, the giant statue of William Penn stands atop the City Hall tower, with a cluster of lights around his feet as he looks down on those famous central city streets named after the trees he loved—Chestnut, Walnut, Pine, Locust, Cherry, Spruce—and so on.

To the right—beyond another avenue of trees—looms the majestic bulk of the Fine Arts Museum at the head of a stately flight of steps, flanked by cascades and fountains, leading to a single great



Corner of Free Library Roof Garden Overlooking Logan Circle

jet in the floodlit courtyard. Almost hidden in the trees at the right of the Parkway is the Rodin Museum—while quite out of sight beside the Schuylkill at the foot of the knoll crowned by the Fine Arts Museum, is the Aquarium.

To get the real "feel" of Philadelphia there's nothing like this library roof on any pleasant evening now. The city's historic love of books and learning—and of trees, gardens and the outdoors—seem to blend perfectly here. And the distant steps of the art museum extend an invitation on these fall nights to stroll up the Parkway and look back at the impressive skyline of the central city.

"Greene Country Towne"

Pennsylvania—Penn's Woods—has always been renowned for the beauty of its trees, and William Penn's "greene country towne" of Philadelphia is still notable for its spring and summer greenness—turning to brilliant hues in the fall. With an autumnal crispness beginning to creep into the air now, thousands of its citizens are enjoying renewed appreciation of Philadelphia's great park system—and other nearby outdoor attractions.

The great number of Philadelphia cars seen in vacation resorts in the holiday months might indicate that the city itself had little to offer in the way of summer recreation—but as a matter of fact, it has a great deal.

To begin with there is the fact that due to excellent transportation systems, its spacious suburbs stretch far out into the country. Thanks to the progressiveness of railroads serving the city, suburban lines have been electrified, reasonably frequent service is maintained, and ample parking space is provided at stations for those who wish to leave their automobiles there while they take this quick and easy way into town.

Extensive Transit System

The spacious underground Pennsylvania Railroad suburban station, and the Reading System terminal, are both conveniently located in the center of the city—

and both are connected with an extensive system of subway walks. These—which also lead to central city rapid transit subway stations—are pleasantly cool on many hot days.

The unified subway, elevated streetcar, and bus services operated within the city itself by the Philadelphia Transportation Company, also connect with various independent electric lines serving other suburbs.

For those who do prefer to drive downtown there is an increasing number of parking lots and several of the newer buildings include floors for parking. A large structure nearing completion between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets on Chestnut Street, will house a group of stores and will provide parking space for patrons on its open roof.

Because of the closely knit activities of the city and its suburbs, it is easy for Philadelphia to face outwards into the shady country in the hot weather.

Swimming Pools and Beaches

Within the city this summer, citizens and their children splashed in more than a score of municipal swimming pools—as well as in several enclosed, privately operated, all-year-round ones. Thousands of them went out to the more than a dozen pretentious outdoor pools, privately operated in near-by suburbs.

Thousands more took speedy trains to Atlantic City—getting into the surf not much more than an hour from the time they left. Others streamed over the big Delaware River Bridge and along the highways in the same direction.

For warm evenings, too, there are cool breezes on the Delaware River excursion steamers—or canoes on the Schuylkill River or the world-famous Wissahickon. Earlier in the century music lovers used to ride the trolleys out to Willow Grove to hear Victor Herbert, Creator, and other famous conductors leading their bands—while girls danced through splashing fountains in colored floodlights, and roller coasters thundered intermittently beyond crowding trees.

In recent years—while the

amusements still flourished at Willow Grove and other easily accessible parks, and while famous dance orchestras played in their pavilions—the trail leading to the finest outdoor concerts has ended at the much nearer Robin Hood Dell in Fairmount Park.

Here, in a shell facing a natural amphitheater beside the Schuylkill, symphony music, opera, ballet, and world-famous concert artists were presented this summer—despite rather discouraging weather conditions on many of the most important nights. Marian Anderson, celebrated Philadelphia Negro contralto, drew a huge crowd. But Alec Templeton, pianist, topped the list. More than 12,000 persons jammed the enclosure to which admission is charged, while thousands more lined the hillside beyond.

Outdoor ice skating was added to Philadelphia's summer recreations this year—at a rink constructed for about \$300,000 at the old "Phillies" Ball Park at Broad and Huntingdon Streets—now known as Philadelphia Gardens.

Variety of Attractions

A number of other attractions are offered there—including floodlit midgelet auto races, which have always been particularly popular in the city as summer evening events. The ice rink is the only one of its kind east of the Rockies. So far, its designer—Herman Vetter—has built only one other—at Westwood, Calif. With 680 horsepower compressors and Mr. Vetter's special type of construction, it is possible to maintain a good surface in hot sunshine. Ice carnivals as well as public skating are popular at the new rink.

Hiking is a feature of summer and fall life for many Philadelphians. Among the organized clubs that welcome anyone who cares to come to their announced meeting places—without payment of dues—are the Wanderlust Club, the Pathfinders Club, the Back-to-Nature Club, and the Academy of Natural Sciences' hiking group. They have their bicycle jaunts, too.

There is so much interest in

these hikes that schedules are published in the Sunday editions of the Inquirer and the Record, and every day in the Evening Public Ledger. The Philadelphia Transportation Company this year lists them for the whole season, too, in an attractive booklet—distributed free. More than 150 hikes and bicycle excursions are described in this booklet—which covers the period from July 2 to Oct. 31.

For those who prefer to hike individually, or in private groups, the same company has prepared an illustrated booklet entitled "18 Hikes Near Philadelphia." Maps show the way to go, and points of interest—historical and otherwise—are described and pictured in pen and ink sketches. The booklet is practically an introduction to the geography and history of Greater Philadelphia.

Booklets Tell of Hikes

Another surprisingly comprehensive booklet covers exploratory hikes in old Philadelphia and Germantown. Either of them may be obtained, free, by writing to the Department of Public Relations, Philadelphia Transportation Company, Broad and Locust Streets, Philadelphia. There could hardly be a better way to make the acquaintance of Philadelphia—or to better an acquaintance already longstanding—than to peruse these booklets and take some of the hikes.

Several summer theaters within comfortable driving distance of Philadelphia attract many persons from the city and its suburbs. One of the best known of these is the Bucks County Playhouse, at picturesque New Hope on the Delaware—a little above Washington's Crossing.

Active all the year—and nationally famous—is the Hedgerow Theater at Rose Valley. Founded in 1923 by Jasper Deeter and still directed by him, this theater is housed in an old stone mill a little above Ridley Creek and the old Indian Trail to the Susquehanna.

Run-Down Areas Revitalized By Binns Low-Cost Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The work of Philadelphia's Arthur W. Binns in "revitalizing" old properties has drawn national attention to the city. Sometimes referred to as "the one-man revolt against USHA," Mr. Binns has made a conspicuous success of putting run-down city sections back in the sunshine of public approval—and in doing it at a cost that is notably less, per home, than that of most publicly aided housing projects.

"Low-cost housing," says Mr. Binns, "can be done by private capital rededicated and reconsecrated to high principles of unselfish service."

"Unselfish service" was one of his main incentives in entering this field—and, observers say, one of the major factors in his success. Looking around the City he saw thousands of older houses—many of them of the row type—either in a distressing state of disrepair or else completely empty and unkempt. At the same time he saw thousands of families in urgent need of decent living quarters at reasonable rates.

Group of New Neighbors

While it was impossible to rehabilitate a single house and get a self-respecting family to move into it in one of these down-at-the-heel neighborhoods, Mr. Binns recognized the possibility of putting a whole street—or more—back on its feet at once. Then a complete group of good neighbors would move in together and maintain the character of the place.

A certain amount of co-operation was entailed in his plan. Where the tiny back yards of a row of small houses offered small possibilities individually, he saw that by leveling the gaunt fences it would be possible to make attractive open strips of lawn, garden, and playground.

It was an attractive vision—and Mr. Binns borrowed on his insurance and from his wife to start its realization.

\$1,500 an Average Cost

Already he has rehabilitated more than 1,000 homes. With some 25,000 Philadelphia houses on which taxes have not been paid for at least 10 years, and with some 3,000 others in the hands of closed banks and building and loan associations, he finds it possible—and highly satisfactory to all concerned—to buy as many as he can handle at a time, for an extremely low price. After all, derelict houses are a burden on the City or on the owners who still carry them. The price is often only \$200 or \$300 a house.

A mere \$1,500 is all that it costs Mr. Binns to purchase and rehabilitate his average house. And the work includes practical rebuilding of everything inside the four walls, as well as re-landscaping of any land there may be outside. That is just about 25 per cent of the cost of homes provided in publicly assisted housing projects—though, it is true, the Philadelphia Housing Authority's minimum size for rooms is a few square feet larger than that found in some of the houses rehabilitated by Mr. Binns.

Smart COMFORT

You needn't sacrifice beauty for comfort in shoes. Wear Treadeasy. Their exclusive features permit smartness and complete comfort.

6.95

Treadeasy Shoe Shop

1709 Chestnut Street
PHONE RIT. 9192
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHESTNUT ST. STORE OPEN WEDNESDAY until 9 P. M.



Sale!

Wonderful Values
in
Fur-Trimmed
WINTER
COATS
\$50.00

This special group of extraordinary values includes coats of fine Forstmann and beautiful Pacific wools... lavishly trimmed with sleek Persian Lamb, flattering Blue Fox, aristocratic mink, Misses' and women's sizes. Come in early and take advantage of this unusual opportunity.

SECOND FLOOR—BOTH STORES

PEN. 3211 GER. 7000

Allen's

1214 Chestnut St.
Cheltenham Ave. and Greene St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GERMANTOWN STORE OPEN SATURDAY until 9 P. M.

the
C. A. ROWELL
store

has just moved into a larger home on the northwest corner of Germantown and Cheltenham Avenues.

Our founder believed in quality, value, service, and progress.

These policies, established by him, shall not change. Better values at lower prices shall continue to be the keynote of our business.

We trust that his wise and kindly spirit shall pervade our new store and that in restating his ideals we have repeated our own creed.

Thus we extend the priceless heritage of a fine tradition and a real vision for the future.

C. A. ROWELL

Germantown

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Market, 11th to 12th Streets, Philadelphia
Snellenburgs



3-Piece Bedroom Set
for moderns following the trend to
18th Century Designs
\$79.50

Dresser
5-Drawer Chest
Full-Size Bed

There's a look of enduring quality about this fine set. It's borne out in every detail of these three essential pieces, from the gleaming finish to the dustproof construction of the drawers. In simple, graceful design, with new separate hanging mirror over dresser. In rich brown mahogany veneer or new bleached mahogany veneer combined with hard American gumwood.

May Be Purchased on Deferred Payment Plan—Small Carrying Charge! Snellenburgs for Furniture, Fifth Floor

Home Furniture Made and Repaired Under a Housing Authority Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Anyone can learn how to repair or recondition his old furniture at the Home Furnishing Workshop of the James Weldon Johnson Homes project of the Philadelphia Housing Authority. The workshop is in the Community Building—which, together with four sample houses, has just been opened at Glenwood and Ridge Avenues.

The shop is open to everybody—not only to prospective tenants of these James Weldon Johnson Homes. Those who use it need only buy their own materials. Everything else is free. It offers not only a place to work and tools to use, but also provides an expert to show how the work can be done best.

A committee representing a dozen community groups—from the Salvation Army and Goodwill Industries to the Junior League and Drexel Institute of Technology—has furnished the sample houses on the project, as well as the workshop.

The smallest unit on view is a three-room flat, which is notable for simplicity and the effective use of color. Here the committee

sets out to show what new paint and old furniture can do.

The four-room sample house also has reconditioned furniture. Some of the old pieces are hard to recognize. The dressing table upstairs, for example, was an old kitchen table and its chair was once a piano stool.

The four-room corner house, now on view, shows how well old furniture can be fixed up without changing its original character. The largest of the sample houses is the six-room house. Some of its modern furniture was made by cutting down old pieces. The sectional furniture in the living room, made out of scrap lumber, has to be used. It can be used as separate chairs around the dinner table or combined to make a sofa against the wall.

Arthur W. Binns and other Philadelphia real estate men have drawn national attention to the city because of their success in rehabilitating old row houses and single homes. Here, at the James Weldon Johnson Homes, the committee is carrying the same idea to furniture—using old furniture to fill new needs, and to add the charm of things well-used, to the convenience of new homes.

The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products
ABBOTTS
Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore
For Service, Evergreen 4461

Lane Bryant Building
Can Park 2,000 Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18—The new Lane Bryant Building, which is being erected on the site of old "Piano Row" on Chestnut Street at Twelfth, will have a novel feature of interest to shoppers—parking space for 2,000 cars.

The new store, a specialty shop for women, will be ready for occupancy by the middle of November, according to the manager, Walter S. Chevalier. It will occupy all five of the floors in the corner of the new, modern shopping center in which it will be located. The store will be air and light conditioned.

GOWNS for the AUTUMN BRIDE
With the New Rich Glamour for Fall 1940
BRIDESMAIDS' GOWNS in contrast to the Bride, as simple as possible, \$15.95 up
DINNER and EVENING GOWNS . . . \$4.95 up
Our Designers Sketch Fashions for you alone, to fit your budget.
THE MINISALE
Trousseau Salon
1316 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

QUALITY SINCE 1837
THE NEW HARDWICK & MAGEE RUGS and CARPETS ARE IN!
Many New Colors and Designs. Won't You Stop In and See Them?
HARDWICK & MAGEE CO.
1209 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
PENNYPACKER 9196
Hours 9 to 12 daily
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa.

PROGRESS

Our doors are opened on a bright, beautiful REVITALIZED GRAND COURT . . . a symbol of the heart and purpose of this vast business

THE JOHN WANAMAKER "Eagle", that famous Philadelphia landmark, its bronze feathers brightly burnished, surveys a new world. Every case and fixture has been renewed in the latest, most modern fashion. Specially designed, the departments in the Grand Court have been assembled as a group of smart, individual shops—sleek and trim in their new appointments. This array of fashion's latest accessories in the newest fall styles, colors and fabrics, beautifully displayed under the latest type fluorescent lighting, marks another step forward in modern merchandising.

The Court itself is bathed in the newest type of artificial sunshine from a battery of giant lights in the ceiling, lending to the whole picture the soft, glareless light of a spring day.

All is new, but the romance, the character and the tradition of the Grand Court remain—as they have for so many, many years. The same walls that have echoed to the sound of arias sung by some of America's most famous stars. The same pillars that have looked down on celebrities from all over the world still stand as silent sentinels watching over the busy, happy throngs of people who pass through these archways every day.

It was here, twenty-nine years ago on December 13, 1911, that the President of the United States, William Howard Taft, set a precedent by dedicating this great building—planned and erected solely through the energy, ability and courage of one man. On that day the Grand Court became the spirit and symbol of this business—a business founded by one of the greatest merchants this country has ever known—John Wanamaker, whose faith in the future of America, whose belief in the ability, courage and opportunity of the youth of our country, has made this business one of the greatest in the world.

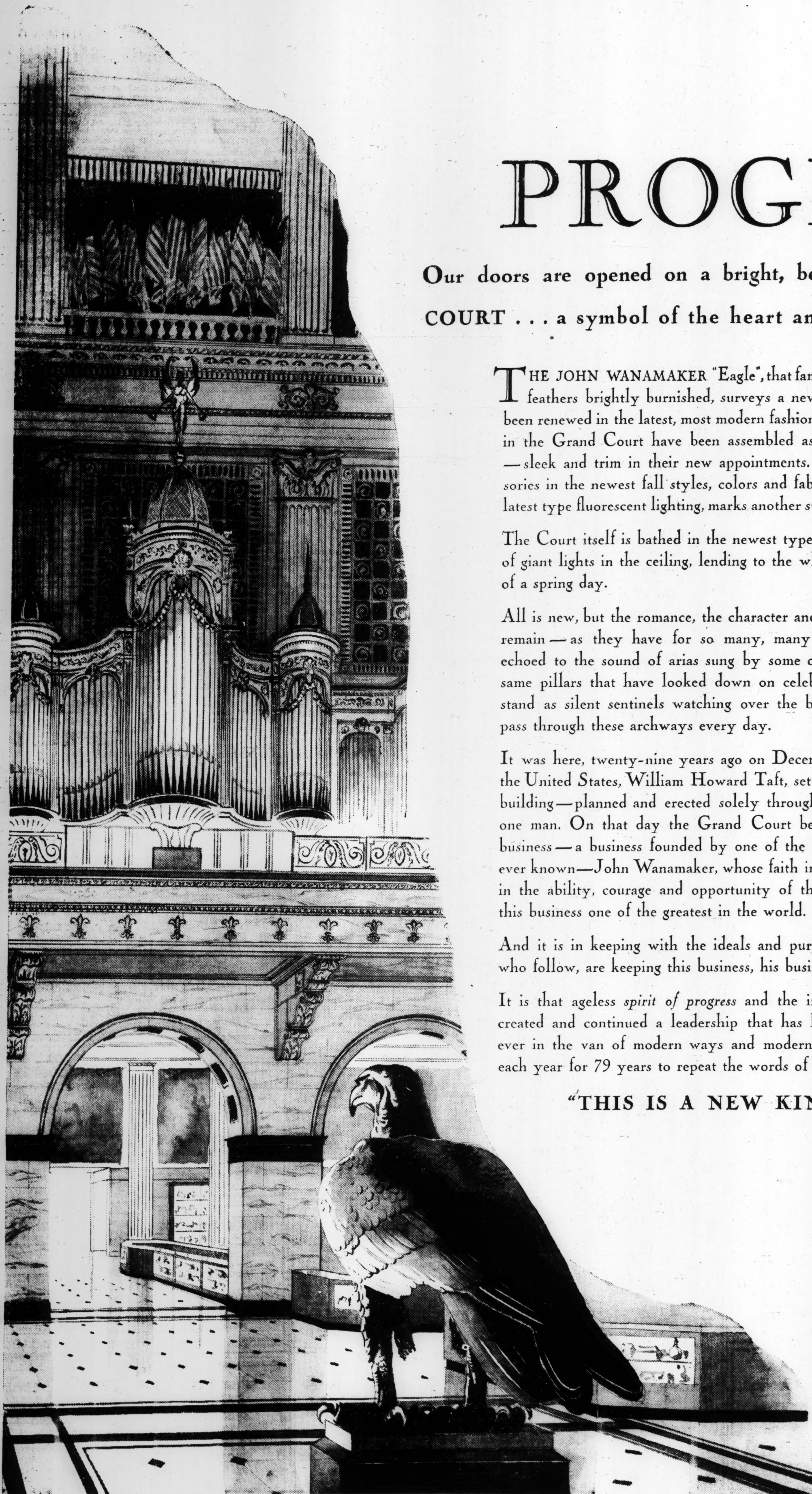
And it is in keeping with the ideals and purposes of John Wanamaker that we, who follow, are keeping this business, his business, *forever young*.

It is that ageless *spirit of progress* and the inspiration of the Founder that has created and continued a leadership that has kept this vast enterprise ever alert, ever in the van of modern ways and modern thought, and has made it possible each year for 79 years to repeat the words of the Founder . . .

"THIS IS A NEW KIND OF STORE!"

Executive Offices—Sept. 3, 1940

John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA



Artistically as Well as Industrially Philadelphia Holds Enviably Position

Philadelphia Has High Rank Industrially

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA—Within Philadelphia's 128 square miles there are more than 2,000,000 people, 5,540 industrial plants and 39,000 mercantile establishments. The textile industry is the largest in the city, with 1,427 plants—having an annual output valued at \$350,000,000.

Next in importance to textiles are metals and metal products—of which the output is valued at \$320,000,000 a year.

Philadelphia ranks first among United States industrial areas in production of paper, carpet yarn, engines and turbines, cast iron pipe and fittings, plumbers' supplies, synthetic resin and allied products, lace, knitted underwear, poultry dressing and packing, rayon yarn and thread, woolen yarn, silk yarn, lime, umbrellas and parasols.

In addition the city is second in 35 other industries. Nearly 800 new manufacturers have located in Philadelphia in the past five years. They give employment to 20,000 men and women and have increased wages by \$21,000,000 annually.

Newest Designs in Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds

REPAIRING AND RENOVATING A SPECIALTY

Robert Haines Mellor
Formerly with Bailey, Banks & Biddle
Rittenhouse 7698
1518 Girard Trust Co. Building
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ARROW COMPANY

• STATIONERS
• PRINTERS
• ENGRAVERS

Blank Books - Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards
16th and Sansom Sts., Phila., Pa.

Soft Hats \$2.95
Young Men's Hats, \$1.95
Dickinson's
5632 North Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Open Evenings
Waverly 9825

Newest Fall Fabrics in Custom Made Shirts
For gentlemen who appreciate quality, style and workmanship
4 for \$20
GEORGE M. SCHALLES
1512 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
Kingsley 2522

HAMILTON School of Music and Dramatic Art
All Instruments
Voice, Theory
Radio & Dance Arranging
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Teachers Courses
Two Year, Daily Evening Course
Enroll Now for Fall Term
Catalogue on Request
Chestnut St. and Presser Bldg.
Glendale Rd., 1714 Chestnut St.
Upper Darby, Pa. Phila., Pa.
Blvd. 414 Loc. 2485

Pennsylvania Arts and Sciences Magazine
Magazine of Pennsylvania
You should have the three following special issues, of which only a limited number of copies are still available.
The Guide to Philadelphia
Tercentenary of Printing
Centennial of Photography
While they last, the above copies are listed at \$1.00 per issue.
338 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oil Burners Gas Appliances Refrigeration
Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
N. W. Corner 13th and Windmill Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 Philadelphia, Pa.



Old Philadelphia Houses
One at right was Executive Mansion 1790-1800

Philadelphia Artist Does Bit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA—Defense industries of all kinds are humming today in Philadelphia—one of the world's busiest workshops. But less conspicuous is the one-woman crusade for preparedness, which is being conducted by a Philadelphia artist—Helen Louise Woerner.
Miss Woerner has always been deeply interested in catching the atmosphere of historic buildings. After studying in various Philadelphia art schools she spent several summers abroad—recording her impressions of famous European buildings in oils and selling the canvases on her return.

Orchestra Plans Concert Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA—In its forty-first season, beginning on Oct. 4, the Philadelphia Orchestra will give 28 pairs of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts, 10 Monday evening concerts, six special youth concerts and three concerts for children.

Out of Philadelphia its schedule calls for 10 Tuesday evening concerts in Carnegie Hall, New York City; six concerts in Baltimore and five in Washington. Tours have also been arranged in the South, Middle West and New England.

Eugene Ormandy continues as Music Director. He will conduct 22 pairs of concerts, seven Monday evening concerts—and most of those given in other cities. Other concerts will be conducted

THE NEW CHRISTY CUSTOM CUT INCLUDING SET \$5
FOR LONG OR SHORT HAIR, ORIGINAL VINCENI SAYS—If you have troublesome permanent waves, ends, unruly or at one time naturally wavy hair, get a NEW Original Vincent Razor Tapered \$1.50. Exclusive with us. NOTE: Tapering does not necessarily make the hair shorter, and for occasional wearing no longer wave is necessary. Vincent R. Filgate, Hairstylist, 1320 Chestnut St., 2d floor, Opposite Wanamakers, KINsley 0955.
AIR-CONDITIONED FOR COMFORT
Entrance through "SOLOS"

CAPEHART
PANAMUSE. Second only to the world famous Capehart deluxe. Dual unit phonograph radio (with FM \$50 extra). 12 watts output. New Capehart record changer. Separate bass and treble controls. The George I. 219.50. Walnut or mahogany; others from 149.50.
• Terms • Allowances • Brochure Gratis
CAPEHART SALON • DISC MART
SHRYOCK RADIO CO.
See Television and FM Today • Tonite
Penn A. C. Bldg., Rittenhouse Sq.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Furs for Every Occasion
Theo. J. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
1714 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA
"Furriers now into the third generation"

THE VERNON
• BE DISCRIMINATING
Treat yourself to the best... at less cost.
DINNER complete
On Sunday 75c
Thru the week 65c
50 W. Cheltenham Ave., Germantown
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TERMITES
Termites are damaging many homes in this section. Why not play safe? Have your property inspected. There is no cost or obligation for a skillful inspection by Termites, the world's largest termite control organization. Call us today.
LOCUST 1550
TERMINIX COMPANY
OF PHILA., INC.
PARKWAY AT 17th ST.

Philadelphia's Airport Cost \$14,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia has its own airport now—and a very fine one at that. Speaking from the standpoint of the airline passenger, it is no longer a suburb of Camden, N. J. Since the beginning of this summer the four major airlines serving the city have moved their local operations from the now abandoned Central Airport across the river, to the new Philadelphia Municipal Airport on Hog Island—the great shipyard of World War days.

Where the Central Airport in Camden had 2,500-foot runways, the new airport has four of more than twice that length, giving an ample margin for safe landings and take-offs. A special runway for instrument landings is 5,280 feet in length and 200 feet in width.

The excellent drainage of the new airport is one of its great advantages. Since the marshy land was largely filled in by pumping material from the bed of the adjoining river in the course of channel-deepening operations, it has a natural crowned effect which tends to make water run off conveniently, instead of standing in puddles after heavy rain.

Runways Clearly Marked
In addition to this surface drainage there is an elaborate system of underground drain pipes beneath the runways. Each of these runways is edged by a snow-white gutter containing lights of various colors—indicating the distance from the end, at which red lights are clustered.

The opening of the airport is the culmination of years of effort in this direction. Hog Island during the World War became the largest shipyard in the country. At the height of its activity one ship was being turned out in every 23½ working hours. About \$65,000,000 was spent in developing this ship-building center.

But with the end of the war came the end of Hog Island as a shipyard. The ways gradually rotted away. The buildings fell into disrepair—those of them that had not been dismantled. Finally the City of Philadelphia bought the land from the Government in 1930 for \$3,000,000.

There was an ambitious plan afoot then which had been launched in the generous boom days of the late 20's. Hog Island was to be transformed from a dismal ruin into a great marine-air terminal. It would be a transportation center—not only for Philadelphia but for the Middle Atlantic States as a whole—for it was not the logical terminus for the proposed trans-Atlantic air services?

But the depression years came along—and the trans-Atlantic air services did not. Nor did the funds for developing the project. All in all, it seemed hardly the time to say much more about the project.

Finally came the days of Mayor S. Davis Wilson and of the WPA—and other activities of the Federal Government—and the airport part of a great marine-air terminal project was revived.

Cost \$14,000,000
Now, at last, it has been completed—though there is still indication that trans-Atlantic air services will use it in the near future.

Of the \$14,000,000 cost of the new airport the City of Philadelphia paid its \$3,000,000 for the site, plus about \$4,000,000 for materials and equipment, while the WPA provided \$7,000,000 worth of labor. While the present approach to the airport is open to much improvement, even under existing road and traffic conditions it is within 20 minutes' drive of the central city.

One great advantage of the new airport is that there are no obstructions to low flight in its neighborhood. In fact it is stated that safe landings are possible from a ceiling of 200 feet.

A Philadelphia Firm (116 Years Old)
SALUTES
the
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
on its
200th ANNIVERSARY

We, of JACOB REED'S SONS, congratulate this renowned University in its 200th year of distinguished service to America, and to the world.
Five generations of U. of P. students and graduates... grandfathers, fathers and sons... have honored us with their splendid patronage. Our 116 years of success is your guarantee of VALUE and satisfaction!

Certified Laundry Service
at popular rates
Ask for details of \$500.00 challenge
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
Phone Rox-boro 2091
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Catherine Littlefield
Head of the Philadelphia Ballet Company

Philadelphia Ballet Wins Fame in Its Own Home Town

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia Orchestra, the Curtis Institute of Music, the Barnes Foundation, the University Museum—all these and quite a few other Philadelphia institutions, have made the city known to art and music lovers the world over. Some of them, in fact, are better known in art circles abroad than they are to the man in the street outside their very doors.

One of the newest additions to the list of organizations which carry Philadelphia's fame out into the world is The Littlefield Ballet Company—known also as The Philadelphia Ballet Company.

It is distinctly a Philadelphia group, composed entirely of American-born artists—around 35 girls and 20 boys. Catherine Littlefield herself, on her father's side, comes from a State of Maine family—on her mother's from Philadelphia.

Not until the Littlefield Ballet had won much praise in London and Paris, did many Philadelphians begin to realize that they had something in their midst that was pre-eminent in its field—despite the absence of a foreign-sounding title, which had seemed to them something always associated with ballets that "really amounted to anything."

Now at New York Fair
Since their European successes, however, Miss Littlefield and her Philadelphia Ballet have spurred upward in popularity—not only in Philadelphia, but in other parts of the country. At the moment, the company, augmented by some 38 extra dancers and with Paul Haakon as an additional star, is presenting "American Jubilee" at the New York World's Fair.

When the Fair closes at the end of October it is planned to take this production on the road.

In the meantime Catherine Littlefield has been arranging ballets for the Ice Follies at the Centre Theater in New York and for the musical comedy "Hold on to Your Hats"—which opened last month in Philadelphia.

Miss Littlefield comes of a family closely connected with the dance and with music. Early in her life she studied in the Philadelphia studio of her mother, Caroline Doebele—who herself had studied music at the Paris Conservatory. Catherine's sister Dorothy is a soloist with the Ballet and her brother Carl is one of the two "first dancers."

Had Long Preparation
Miss Littlefield's rise to fame has been steady. After receiving her classical training under Luigi Albertini—with whom she also studied opera tradition—she studied with Leo Staats of the Paris Opera and spent several seasons in Europe with Mme. Lubov Egorova.

Actually, she began her professional dancing at the age of 15 in the New York cast of the Ziegfeld production "Sally." Other Ziegfeld productions in which she danced subsequently were "Kid Boots," "Louis XIV," and "Annie Dear."

In 1925 she became premier danseuse of the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company. From 1926 to 1933 she held the same position with the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company.

In 1935 the Littlefield Ballet was founded as a permanent repertory company. At the end of that year the company legally took the name of The Philadelphia Ballet Company.

Since then important presentations have included the American premiere of the full "Daphnis et Chloe" of Maurice Ravel and of the full "Sleeping Beauty" of Tchaikovsky.

First on American Themes
First company to perform ballets on purely American themes, with music by American com-

Dell Concerts Lose Money But Gain in Popularity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA—Robin Hood Dell—Philadelphia's summer center for symphony music, concerts, ballet and opera—was forced to end its 1940 season early because of inclement weather conditions. But its supporters were not discouraged, for looking back over the record, they saw that the Dell—taking all factors into consideration—was continuing its long and steady gain in popularity.

Dell officials, commenting on the season, called the 1940 operation "a proud record of achievement unsurpassed in far more propitious years." The quality of the programs given was unsurpassed—including, besides regular symphony concerts, the appearance of such guest artists as Kirsten Flagstad, Alec Templeton, Fray and Braggiotti, and Marian Anderson. The Dell appeared to be well on its way to its first surplus, before repeated rain, sudden cold and days of excessive heat cut down attendance.

Even the fact that 12,000 people packed the space reserved for paid admissions—which ordinarily accommodates only half that number—to hear Alec Templeton on one really good night, was not enough to offset repeated losses due to the weather.

An increase in coupon book sales this year was considered by officials to be an accurate reflection of the growing popularity of the Dell. On July 25 these sales amounted to \$60,000, compared to \$39,000 for the entire 1939 season. Single tickets are sold to reserved and unreserved sections of the enclosure in front of the shell—but there is a considerable saving for regular patrons who buy coupon books. The outer slopes of the natural amphitheater are free to all who care to sit upon them.

Last year's attendance of 140,000—which topped the 1938 figures by 52,000—would have been broken easily, it is believed, despite the weather, if it had been financially possible to give the full schedule of 40 concerts. As it was, 131,000 people passed the turnstiles for the 33 that were given.

Commenting on future prospects, President Samuel R. Rosenbaum said: "In these upset world conditions there are now far too many demands made upon those who usually give so generously to dispel deficits—and they cannot now be expected to respond as in the past. In my opinion, the City of Philadelphia should subsidize any deficit outstanding at the end of the Dell season and insure the operation of this world-famous music center, which furnishes relaxation and happiness to so many thousands."

The Dell was opened in 1930 as a means of keeping members of the Philadelphia Orchestra together between concert seasons. Leopold Stokowski himself conducted some of the first of these outdoor, summer performances. At first it was a co-operative venture in which profits were shared by the musicians—in place of regular scales of wages. In recent years, however, it has been operated on the basis of fixed union rates of pay—and the annual deficit of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 has been met by subscriptions from public-spirited citizens.

The seating capacity of Robin Hood Dell is 6,500—in regular paid seats. But there is plenty of room for 2,500 or more to find room to sit down on the steep, well-shaded slopes beyond the enclosure.

The 1940 schedule—as laid out at first—included, in addition to orchestra concerts, four operas and three Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. Weather and other unforeseen contingencies, however, brought about some shuffling of the programs.

On only three days were famous soloists booked for the Dell favored with good concert weather. On July 1 Oscar Levant drew a crowd of 10,000—breaking the former record set by Lily Pons in 1939. Then came Marian Anderson, Philadelphia Negro contralto, on July 18, drawing still another record crowd of 11,821 paid admissions—nearly twice the regular seating capacity. It was estimated that 20,000 were turned away from the gates and that 15,000 packed the surrounding slopes—to hear the concert through the public address system.

Conductors Numerous
Finally came Alec Templeton. He appeared first on July 11—with heavy showers immediately before the performance. But in spite of them, an audience of 8,000 greeted him enthusiastically. Just after intermission another deluge sent them scurrying home. Because of this, Mr. Templeton returned for another concert on Aug. 8—and hung up a new record of 12,503 paid admissions.

Conditions prevented presentation of the opera "Rigoletto," and bad weather greeted "Carmen," "Aida," and "Madame Butterfly."

Among conductors were Eugene Ormandy of the Philadelphia Orchestra itself; Tauno Hannikainen of Finland; Efrem Kurtz of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo Orchestra; Hans Wilhelm Steinberg, co-conductor of the NBC Symphony; Jose Iturbi, Alexander Snares, and Andre Kostelanetz.

It is not too early to do Your Christmas Shopping Now

Charming Christmas Cards from 5c to \$1.00 each
We do imitations

The Pansy Shops 3627 N. Broad
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHONE POPLAR 3178 Osborn Nicholson President
RACE 2383

DECORATORS
WM. C. BINNS CO.
1925 BRANDYWINE STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Painting and Paperhanging

Special Sale
Ladies' Full Fashioned Silk Hose
49c—2 prs. 95c
All New Fall Shades
59c Handbags, 47c

H. L. GREEN COMPANY
"Where U Bot the Hat"
Germantown and Cheltenham Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Germantown's Complete Department Store on one main floor.

FRED J. COOPER Jeweler by Birth
Empress Eugenie's Bracelet
has just arrived from England. The design is built around eleven enameled female figures in 18K gold and studded with rubies, emeralds, pearls and turquoise. We invite you to call and see this museum piece. It is yours for \$500.00.

113 So. 12th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHOENIX
(Patented)
"ARMCO" Metal
STORM SASH and SCREEN
Change from Storm Sash to Screen in 30 Seconds.
Save 30%! Heat-Insulating, Cool with Greater Comfort.

FOR NEW AND OLD HOMES
Thousands in use here. Phone or write for descriptive folder.
Open Evenings Established 1912

ROBERT C. LEA & CO.
5714 Greene St. Germantown
527 MADISON AVENUE
Collingswood 3118
2712 TATNALL STREET
Wilmington 4-1623

GER. 2100

The advertiser appreciates your referring to his Monitor advertisement when making purchases.

WELL-DRESSED MEN
Find **BETTER CLOTHES**
Cost Less At
MURRAY'S
621 EDMONT AVENUE
CHESTER, PA.

MASON & MASON
Printing
Virkotyping
Satisfactory work assured by our personal attention
1713 Rensselaer St.—Philadelphia, Pa.
RIT. 4731

Housecleaning Helps
Rugs Shampooed
Pillows Cleaned and Sterilized
Furniture Covered, Drapes and Curtains Cleaned
New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
4809 Aspen Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Baring 6164
Madison 2948-B Boulevard 5218
Swarthmore 1508

Craig
for
Jeddo Highland Coal
Petrol Fuel Oil
Koppers Coke
Represented by
J. PHILIP STREHLE
47 East Montana Street
GERMANTOWN 5539
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ROOFING
any material
SIDE WALL SHINGLING
Rock Wool Insulation
for year-round comfort
Budget Plan—City and Suburban
PHONE WALNUT 1366
T.S. JOHNSON & SONS
626 Cherry Street
Philadelphia Pa.

Philadelphians Display Keen Interest in Astronomy, Art, and All Progress

Fels Planetarium Finds Use In Teaching of Navigation

PHILADELPHIA — The Fels Planetarium at the Franklin Institute is working overtime these days. In addition to the regular demonstrations for the public in the afternoon and evening, special school programs are being arranged in the morning. Besides this the Weems System of Navigation—which now has its educational section headquarters in the Franklin Institute—is using the planetarium in its courses of instruction in air and marine navigation.

All the various users of the planetarium are free to observe the actual stars from the roof observatory of the Institute—and some of them have joined groups which are building their own astronomical telescopes and grinding their own lenses in rooms set apart and equipped for the purpose.

Last season a large number of private and public schools—some of them a number of miles from Philadelphia—looked advantage of the opportunity to arrange special morning planetarium demonstrations. Everything points to even greater activity in this direction this season.

The regular public demonstration in the planetarium this month is entitled "Rocket Ship to the Moon." It is a distinctly dramatic presentation, in which by placing lights behind the perforated, stainless steel dome of the planetarium, the audience can

see through it into the framework and machinery of a rocket ship in which they are supposedly traveling. Through a window they see the moon growing larger and larger as the rockets roar.

Later there is the effect of having landed in the midst of a giant crater, with a rim of mountains surrounding the auditorium. The stars blaze out and the visitors look back at the revolving earth as the sun goes behind it in an eclipse.

The Weems System of Navigation is said to be the only organization devoted solely to research, instruction, consultant service and equipment in Air and Marine Navigation. Its head, Lieut. Commander P. V. H. Weems, U. S. N., Retired, is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, the originator of many improvements in the art of navigation, and the author of internationally used text books. The staff consists of retired officers of the Navy who have had long experience in navigation.

The headquarters of the system as a whole are in Annapolis, Md., but the work of the School Division is centered in the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia—though courses are given in other cities, such as New York, Springfield, Mass., Hartford, Conn., and Pittsfield, Mass.

The courses are of particular interest to professional navigators, of course, and also to yachtsmen and private airplane pilots.



Amateur Astronomers Learn About Grinding Lens

A group of boys get a first hand demonstration in the lens grinding room of Philadelphia's Franklin Institute.

Woman's Program Blends History, Growth

PHILADELPHIA—To say that a city is "interesting historically" is to imply—very often—that it is not too notably progressive today. Yet "historical interest" is the direct result of having been at the forefront of progress in earlier years—and in the case of Philadelphia, at least, the habit of keeping well in the vanguard has remained through the centuries.

The interests of Miss Frances A. Wister, one of the city's most distinguished women, are typical of Philadelphia's firmly founded past and present-day progressiveness. Miss Wister comes of a long line of leading citizens—in both Philadelphia and New England—notably Nantucket, in the latter section. She is deeply interested in the Quaker City's history—and in the preservation of its landmarks—which include several mansions originally occupied by her own forebears.

Progress in Philadelphia

But at the same time, she is vitally concerned over civic problems of today—proud of progress that is being made, but acutely conscious of tasks that need to be done.

Sitting in Wister House on Wister Street in Germantown, with a signed Gilbert Stuart portrait gazing solemnly down from above the high mantel, Miss Wister spoke first of the Civic Club of Philadelphia—one of her three major interests. She was its president from 1922 to 1929 and has served in various official capacities before and since that period.

Founded in 1894, the club, she said with some pride, was the original civic club for women in the United States. It was founded purely for the public good and "it was the first time that women got loose from home" and into civic affairs outside, she added.

Active in Civic Affairs

As an example of the way this "getting into civic affairs" was carried out quite literally, Miss Wister described a campaign for cleaner streets, undertaken in 1927, when for 19 weeks she and other members went the rounds with street cleaning inspectors every Friday.

Among the numerous good works of the Civic Club she listed these: introduction of music in public schools in 1897 and of manual training and free kindergarten later; founding of the Octavia Hill Association for better housing for the poor; planting of

trees in various parts of the city, including 700 "tribute trees" on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway—from Logan Circle to the Art Museum; noise abatement; introduction of trade schools; installation of police matrons; inclusion of women on local school boards, and a great many other steps forward—a number of them the first in the country.

Incidentally, Miss Wister recalled that some 30 or 40 years ago Miss Frances Perkins, now Secretary of Labor but then a student in a Philadelphia university, carried out a survey of all foreigners in the city—for the use of the club in a campaign to improve conditions of immigrants and aid in their Americanization.

Interest in Orchestra

Miss Wister's second great interest is the Philadelphia Orchestra. She was one of the original members of the Women's Committee of the Philadelphia Orchestra when it was founded in 1904, and she served for 28 years as President of the group. The Women's Committee has played a very important part in obtaining financial support for the orchestra. It also takes care of entertaining visiting conductors and celebrated guest artists.

The Committee has a fund to care for special cases of need among orchestra members. It has also established the Alexander Van Rensselaer Fund, which provides free tickets to deserving students. Mr. Van Rensselaer was President of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association for 33 years.

Miss Wister has published a volume entitled, "Twenty-five Years of the Philadelphia Orchestra," which gives a graphic account of its struggles and triumphs through a quarter of a century.

Preservation of Landmarks

Her third great interest is in the "Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks"—which she founded. Through two depression years the society kept a group of architectural draftsmen busy in making detailed plans of surviving colonial houses in the old city and in Germantown. Ready for publication since 1932 is a bulky volume, with many photos and sketches, designed to preserve on paper the gracious beauty of the old mansions.

This survey—with its squads of architects going systematically through the older sections of Philadelphia—Miss Wister declares to have been the model of the Government's later "Historic American

Buildings Survey," which is now nationally famous.

The Society also has not only saved various historic structures from demolition, but has restored in detail the Powell House on South Third Street, and is planning other similar restorations. The Powell House is the last private house still standing in Colonial Philadelphia, in which Washington was a frequent guest. Samuel Powell was the last Mayor of Philadelphia under the Colonies and the first under the new United States.

Old Family Home

At present the society is particularly interested in preservation of "Grumblethorpe"—originally called "John Wister's Big House"—which was built in Germantown in 1744 by Johannes Wister, a German immigrant to Pennsylvania in 1727. He had become a prosperous Philadelphia merchant. The house remained in possession of members of the Wister family for 199 years.

For two years, now, Miss Wister has headed another enterprise—the Philadelphia Pilgrimage. The four-day event is scheduled for May each year—and has drawn many visitors to the city. Each day a different conducted tour is taken—one through the Old City, one through Germantown, one to Valley Forge and one through Fairmount Park.

The Pilgrimage is timed to follow the Virginia Garden Days and Maryland Garden Days, so that those who wish to do so can begin in Virginia and move up toward summer vacation lands—catching each of the events on their way.

A special Pilgrimage series of tours was arranged this month for members of the American Bar Association, conferring in Philadelphia.

Museum Offers Rare Photography Display

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The American Museum of Photography, opening this month at 338 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, is an unusual combination of the historic, the modern, and the practically experimental. Rare and valuable exhibits in permanent display show the development of photography. Changing modern exhibitions demonstrate its present achievements. Up-to-date facilities for the use of camera clubs aid experimenters in making still further progress.

The curator of the museum is Louis W. Sipley, proprietor of the C. W. Briggs Company, which in 1872 grew out of the photographic business of the Langenheim Brothers—themselves founded in 1840. On the board are a group of veteran Philadelphia photographers responsible for many "firsts" in the art.

The project is sponsored by the very active Pennsylvania Arts and Sciences Society. One of the major purposes of the society is "the diffusion of knowledge concerning Pennsylvania's great contributions, past and present, to cultural progress in America"—and Philadelphia's contribution in this particular field has been especially noteworthy.

New Process Improved

It was only a few months after Daguerre introduced his photographs in Europe that the Langenheim brothers, William and Fred, came to Philadelphia to introduce the new process in the New World. And they not only introduced it but they improved and developed it in many directions.

In 1845 they sent an elaborately assembled and framed panoramic view of Niagara Falls to Queen Victoria, the Kings of Prussia, Saxony and Wurttemberg; the Duke of Brunswick; President Polk, and M. Daguerre. One they kept themselves, and this is now in the museum. With it is a letter written for Queen Victoria by Lord Aberdeen, stating that the Queen made it a rule never to accept gifts, but that this was so unusual that she was making an exception to this rule.

Every phase of the development of photography is represented by valuable exhibits. There is the first daguerreotype of a solar eclipse—taken by the Langenheims in 1854. There is one of the largest daguerreotypes ever made—11 by 14 inches—a portrait of Fred Langenheim himself. There are tintypes and ferrotypes of the 70's. There are some of the first paper negatives—as made by the English Fox Talbot in 1839—a process for which the Langenheims bought the American rights in 1845.

Wide Variety of Prints

There are albumen paper prints used in the 60's, collodion negatives as used by Dr. Daniel Briggs in photographing Yosemite in 1875, early Velox "developing out" prints as invented by the same Dr. Baekeland who later developed Bakelite and other plastics.

The Langenheims were the first to apply photography to the making of lantern slides—and it was always one of their main interests—and one which was carried on by the Briggs concern. Today lecturers from other lands often tour the United States—but in those days it was the Langenheims who achieved international fame by lecturing on the United States in other countries. Among the exhibits is the notice advertising an

illustrated lecture by Fred Langenheim given in 1852 in the Teatro Don Pedro II in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

And so on up to the present time. Each new development is represented—not only by negatives and prints, but by pieces of apparatus used. There are—for instance—stereoscopes of every type—from ancient models using oil lamps, up to elaborate modern outfits.

One of the most interesting exhibits of all is a little wood, cardboard, metal and glass gadget—the right size to fit into a lantern slide holder. In it—long before the days of the first movie films—the essential features of the modern projector were embodied. They were the maltese cross escapement and the revolving shutter.

In place of today's film was a circular glass slide which moved round intermittently as the cardboard shutter turned—and threw the image of a dancing skeleton on the screen. It was constructed

and used by C. W. Briggs in 1876. Mr. Sipley emphasizes that the new museum is intended for the use of serious photographers more than for casual sightseers. He believes that they will derive much satisfaction from tracing the development of their art—and perhaps will be encouraged to carry on further experiments themselves.

You can,
"DEPEND ON DUNNE"
For Good Fuels
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Socony-Vacuum Fuel Oil
RALPH S. DUNNE
NARBERTH 2430
40,000 Gal. Fuel Oil Storage

THE
BLUM
STORE

1300 CHESTNUT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PROUDLY PRESENTING

Hattie Carnegie's

DESIGNS ORIGINALS

IN ADDITION TO THOSE OF

NETTIE ROSENSTEIN

GERMAINE MONTEIL

OMAR KIAM

MABEL McILVAIN DOWNS

LOUISE BARNES GALLAGHER

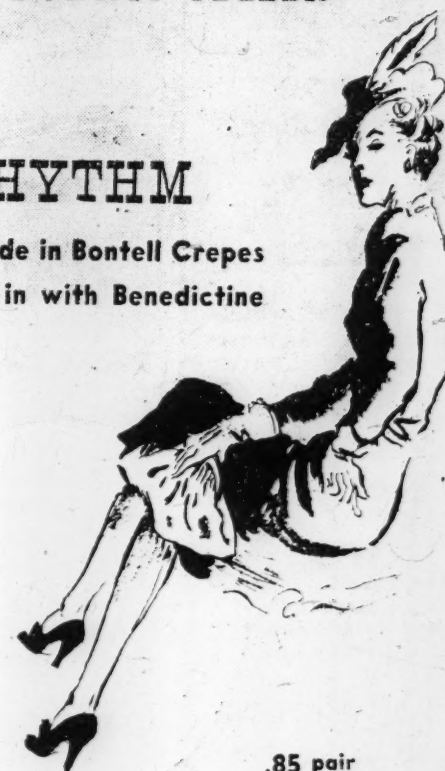
JO COPELAND

JANE DERBY

BONWIT TELLER

RHYTHM

new shade in Bontell Crepes
to tone in with Benedictine



.85 pair

3 pairs for 2.50

Accent your costume, by all means, with Benedictine—our sensational new accessory color. Then let your hose complete the effect by reflecting their tawny glow. Ask for Rhythm in these Bontell favorites. Three* or four-thread, skillfully reinforced. Also these important shades: Theme, Motif, Ballet, Street Floor.

*extra short, extra long, as well as regular length

Mail and phone orders filled. Call
RIT. 7300, Ardmore 2630

CHESTNUT STREET AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GIMBELS
Plan-a-Home Shop
MATCH-MATES



Regency Ensemble

Love Seat \$99, Coffee Table \$24.95
Side Table \$19.97, Lamp \$12.98

This charming ensemble typifies the basic Plan-a-Home Shop policy:—to provide, in one Shop, smart, moderate priced, "match-mated" furnishings for every room, every piece of which goes together! Not only furniture but all furnishings, from china to towels, are planned in this keyed relationship—built around seven basic colors.

Gimbels Plan-a-Home Shop—Sixth Floor, Chestnut

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Fine Work of D'Ascenzo Studios Outstanding in Western World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Out from Philadelphia to the far corners of the world go quantities of such things as machinery, carpets, canned goods, model airplane kits, hats, locomotives—and a thousand other things. But unique in the New World are the stained glass windows and glass mosaics made in the D'Ascenzo Studios at 1604 Summer Street—and installed in cathedrals, churches, colleges, public and private buildings in most States of the Union and in many foreign countries.

For it is here in the New World, many connoisseurs say, that these ancient arts are flourishing at their best today. In association with the work of such outstanding architects as Paul Cret of Philadelphia and Ralph Adams Cram of Boston, D'Ascenzo windows and mosaics are famous in various internationally renowned buildings.

From D'Ascenzo Studios have come the strikingly beautiful windows in the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge. Others adorn the National Cathedral at Washington, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, the Cook Art Gallery in Honolulu, Hawaii; the Dwight Memorial Chapel, Yale University, and a long list of other famous buildings.

For over 40 years the D'Ascenzo Studios have been exercising their

ancient crafts, with the patience and beautiful workmanship of medieval days. The studios were started by the Italian-born American artist, Nicola D'Ascenzo, whose work in various fields continues to attract much interest in art circles in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Today he is busy in these other fields—leaving the conduct of the studios, with their 35 or so craftsmen, to the direction of his son, Nicolai G. D'Ascenzo.

Women's Fur and
Cloth
Coats

made to
order or
altered to
the new
lines
Cleaning
Pressing
Repairing

Walnut Tailor Shop
CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
Evergreen 4600
4618 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

INDIAN
CERAMIC
COLORS



We proudly present our new
series of Fall colors

We've taken them directly from the soft tones of early Indian ceramics. We have these beautiful muted colors in matched accessories, in dresses, even in suits and coats. Try them with black, with warm brown. Try them for a new lift for Fall.

DEWEES

1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

'Florence Nightingale' of Last World War Issues New Call

Elsa Brändström, Now Mrs. Ulich of Cambridge, Mass., Asks Women's Aid in Care of Refugees

By Clarissa Lorenz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An icy wind cut across the vast, lonely white steppes of Siberia. Inside one of the rude and overcrowded barracks, where two tiny stoves flickered against a temperature of 35° below zero, a sister in the uniform of the Swedish Red Cross moved among the despondent, wounded prisoners captured by the Russians during the last war. At one cot, she stopped to ask a man why he was weeping.

"Because you are so good to me," he replied. "It's been a long time since I've received any kindness!"

This humanitarian has become famous since then. Hundreds of thousands in Europe know her kindness. Her portrait hangs among the nation's great in the Gold Room of Stockholm's City Hall. Selma Lagerlöf, before members of the Swedish Academy, paid tribute to "the young, fair and handsome woman, a true Viking type." Two books have been written about her work, streets have been named after her, and she was proposed for the Nobel Peace Prize. To millions, Elsa Brändström is known as "the Angel of Siberia."

Saved Countless Prisoners

She saved countless lives through her indefatigable work among World War prisoners. Thanks to her ministrations, only 700,000 prisoners out of over two million perished in Russia. She made every person's problem her own, and in helping one she helped thousands. And yet, in her book "Among War Prisoners in Siberia," the personal pronoun occurs perhaps five times. While historians and sociologists use this impersonal record as a reliable reference on the subject, the conditions she describes during those five years

prior to 1920 were horrible enough to be fantastic. Yet—"It was the happiest period in my whole life," was her only comment.

As I sat in the drawing room of her house in Cambridge, Mass., where she is Mrs. Robert Ulich in private life, I could see why her simplicity and modesty had become legendary.

"It's my work that's important, not myself," Mrs. Ulich stated simply. "There are many who have sacrificed far more than I have, and who are never heard of." She spoke about herself with the greatest reluctance, suffering publicity like a child that shuts its eyes when forced to take a cold plunge. She would have liked to remain entirely anonymous.

Her Home Today

As I glanced through a book written about her, one of the illustrations—that of Elsa as a fair-haired girl in a striped apron, clutching a bunch of flowers—came to life in her daughter Brita, who bounced into the room carrying a fluffy, smoke-colored kitten. She had just had a lesson on the recorder.

"Can Pussy sleep with me?" she asked.

Her mother shook her head, smiling, and the little "frogglein" in the flaxen pigtail gravely released Pussy. It was obviously a household in which goodness and spirituality reigned hand in hand with discipline.

The room was filled with Swedish furniture and objects d'art. Above the gilded sofa hung a portrait of a general in uniform, that of her father, Edvard Brändström. He was military attaché in Russia when Elsa was born, and became Ambassador in 1906. She spent her youth from 1908 to 1920 in Russia, and it was in 1914, while seeing prisoners being led through the streets of St. Petersburg, that she decided on her career. These men had to be helped.

She began her humane work by offering her services to the Swedish Red Cross, and with her faithful colleague, Frau Ethel von Heidenstam, visited the prisons as a delegate. Once the consent of the Siberian Governor-General had been obtained, Christmas of 1915 saw the first caravan of clothing and money reach the prisons.

Responsible for Orphans

After the Armistice, Elsa Brändström found herself responsible for hundreds of orphans. "For a dying soldier," as she put it, "one could not do less than promise that his children would be cared for. I went back to Sweden in 1921, feeling that I had to keep my promise. I tried to get in touch with all the widows, and opened the first of my three Homes for those former war prisoners who had survived Siberia. We welcomed every class of human being—lawyers, businessmen, shepherds, factory-workers, and miners. They themselves knew no social distinctions. They had all shared a dreadful experience and were in need of physical and mental rehabilitation."

For the fatherless children, whose mothers were unable to care for them, or else had passed away, Elsa Brändström opened two more Homes in the Castle



This is the woman who is known to hundreds of thousands in Europe for her kindness, the woman who, because of her indefatigable work among World War prisoners in the lonely steppes of Russia, came to be called "the Angel of Siberia." Elsa Brändström of Sweden, now Mrs. Robert Ulich of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who for seven years after the last war looked after 3,000 orphaned children, is shown here with her own small daughter, Brita. Brita is today a little girl with flaxen pig-tails, and her mother is once more carrying on humanitarian work, now among refugees in America.

Neusorge in Saxony. "For seven years I ran those two Homes, looking after 3,000 children. About 135 stayed with me permanently, to be educated. These I called my own. None of them left until they had been trained for some profession."

The Neusorge Home was bought with American dollars. "I knew no one when I came to the United States in 1923 to raise money," she told me. "Fortunately, the Swedish News Exchange had just begun, and facilitated matters for me by introducing me to the American press. I found Americans wonderfully hospitable and generous," she added warmly.

At her own expense, she toured the United States from New York to San Francisco, from New Orleans to Vancouver, traveling at night to save time. On occasion she spoke as often as six times a day. Her traveling companion said that Elsa Brändström was always hiding behind her work. "It seems almost for me to speak of my life," she told one New York reporter at that time. "Somehow, it has never concerned me much. I am here only as an emissary."

Hatred Was Forgotten

When Elsa Brändström spoke to American audiences of all conceivable types, war-hatred was forgotten for the time being. American mothers, who had just lost sons in the war, gave lavishly. In Cleveland, Julia Arthur, the actress, donated a \$20 gold piece, upon hearing that that sum would support a child for one month. "I've kept this as a luckpiece all my life," the actress said, "but I can't think of any better luck than to give it to a child." The axiom, "He who travels with Elsa Brändström brings much home," became a literal truth at this time. She brought back \$100,000.

Mercy knows no boundaries. Today in America she continues her mission, working for the refugees who have, ironically enough, been exiled by the sons of the self-same German prisoners she helped in Siberia. She is one of the perfect answers to the question, "What about the refugees?" Here is someone with the experience, personality, and temperament to deal with the appalling problems that

are piling up so swiftly all around us.

In co-operation with different refugee committees Elsa Brändström is now helping to reconstruct a new life for some of the 100,000 homeless already in America. Last spring, after the invasion of Finland, she toured the west, campaigning for the Hoover Finnish Relief. Now she is working especially in connection with the New England Christian Committee for Refugees, 3 Church Street, Cambridge, Mass., where the Unitarian Church has generously provided quarters. Through its chairman, Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, this committee has announced that it stands ready to serve to the best of its ability such refugees as may soon be arriving in America in increasing numbers, from England, France, and other war-ridden countries. Dr. Norman D. Goehring is the executive director; Mrs. Hertha Epstein, the counsellor.

Need Jobs for Men
Elsa Brändström told me, "we need jobs for the men, since the women are more easily employable. It is really bread cast upon the waters, for although these Central European refugees may have been robbed of their money, they still have their intelligence and character. And many of them have contributed incalculably to the culture and economic fabric of the country that rejected them. The American standard of labor is strictly maintained, and in the long run refugees more than pay their own way. Some have already proved an asset in their community. Many Jewish businesses have created jobs for Americans. In England, statistics show that 11,000 refugees given a license to work had created 15,000 new jobs. In the course of time, a survey in America would show the same results. For instance a big shirt-maker from Berlin, now established in New Orleans, is exporting as formerly to his clientele in South America and working with American labor altogether."

"We are now organizing several sub-committees," she went on, "one to find work; a second to raise money and support such business openings as The Window

Shop in Cambridge and the Good Will House in Groton, Mass.; a third for publicity, so that good speakers will soften everybody's heart, especially that of the businessman. A fourth committee stresses hospitality. We need volunteers badly, to whom these bewildered people can come for help with their problems. It means so much to them," she explained, "to find friends and a foothold."

Help Greatly Appreciated

"We would be so grateful," she said, "for the addresses of Americans who could take in a refugee couple for a few nights upon arrival, until they can be settled. So many have trouble in meeting Americans. They come here as strangers, dazed, exhausted, still in great fear, and with only a few dollars in their pockets. They stay at home, huddled among themselves, churning over their own troubles and never really knowing the true America. One evening spent in an American household is an important introduction. You cannot imagine their gratitude for the smallest attention."

Her house is always open to refugees, and some of the contacts made there have already resulted in employment. She urges young couples with more good will than room to invite an exiled mother or child out for an afternoon, to the Zoo, to Boston Harbor, to a concert, to the Museum, or perhaps on a shopping tour. They would be grateful even for afternoon tea and a little help with their English. "If you saw a man drowning," Elsa Brändström said to one cautious prospective donor, "would you stop to ask whether it was your responsibility to save him?"

Would you?



When looking for Fall Fashions, use the Botany Label as your guide. It is your guarantee of an All-American fabric, tested for durability and color-fastness—the very finest quality in its particular price range.

Look for the Botany Label in coats, dresses, suits, infants' and children's wear... men's wear, ties and robes. Write to Dept. S for Free Booklets—Botany Fabric Primer and Fall Fashion Booklet in color.

BOTANY
WORSTED MILLS
PASSAIC NEW JERSEY

Public Speaking Contest Broadens Horizons of Rural Homemakers

By Mrs. Charles W. Sewell
Administrative Director, Associated Women of American Farm Bureau Federation
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For many years, the mistress of the farm home, like Cinderella of old, sat alone, while her city sisters enjoyed social contacts and merry-making. Far too many rural homemakers carried out literally the old German idea that the activities of a real wife and mother are limited to the Kuche, the Kinder, and the Kirche—the kitchen, the children, the church. Indeed, in some instances, a real lady was supposed never to have had her name appear in print except on the occasion of her birth, her marriage and her death.

Modern communication, transportation, and invention, however, have wrought many changes in the status of these busy women—the salt of the earth, whose savor is doing so much to flavor all of American life.

Education for the adult woman, carried on by the Extension programs of the Land Grant Colleges, and a recognition of the importance of the farm home and homemaker by the great farm organizations, have extended the four walls of the farm home beyond county, state, section, and even national limitations.

Annual Contest

Ever since 1932, the American Farm Bureau Federation has sponsored, each year, a National Public Speaking Contest for farm women. Titles have included: "The Farm Woman and her Civic Responsibility"; "What the Farm Bureau Means to Me"; "The Farm Home and the World Today"; "What's Ahead for Rural America"; "The Farm Woman and the New Deal"; "Better Schools for Rural America"; "The Farmer's Stake in World Peace." And the 1940 subject is "Producer-Consumer Relations."

Any farm woman who is a member of the Associated Women of

the American Farm Bureau Federation, may compete in contests within her state.

From county contests, state representatives are selected and these women must compete in a regional contest. In turn, the winners of the four regions—northeast, south, midwest and far west—battle it out in the annual national event.

Amazing Results

Although the judges render a decision rating the four speakers, one—two—three—four, the awards are identical. Each woman receives \$25.00 and a diamond set gold pin, the insignia of the Association.

The manuscripts must contain not less than 900 words, and no more than 1,200. The oration must be committed to memory and delivered without the aid of notes. Material must be original, although quotations are permitted. Points are given on subject matter and delivery, with emphasis on originality, accuracy, and audience appeal.

The results are amazing. More than 1,200 women, scattered through 25 states, prepared ora-

tions last year. With remarkable ease and poise, in well chosen language, with frequent reference to classics and current affairs, these women presented excellent arguments that were terse and to the point.

State and regional representatives are usually accompanied by goodly numbers of friends and well wishers who constitute an organized body of boosters or rooters. This demonstration of civic pride is one of the several by-products. Not only has the contest developed latent talent and afforded excellent outlet for the farm women, but better still, it has focused national attention on one given problem, and has stimulated reading and study in families and communities.

The contest usually gives her oration at several different meetings, and this contributes greatly to local programs. The contest has broadened the horizon of farm women, generally speaking, and with no detriment to the interests of the Kuche, Kinder, or Kirche. On the contrary, she is better prepared to meet the many challenges confronting her today.

This is the ninth in a series of articles on farm women.



Just a few of the smart school outfits designed from Arlingcrest Flannel... aristocrat of fine wool worsteds. Made from 100% Naphthalated Wool (virgin fleece cleansed by naphtha).

See them at leading stores throughout the country and look for the Arlingcrest tag. If your store does not carry them, write for name of nearest dealer.

ARLINGTON MILLS, Lawrence, Mass.

An Invitation TO WOMEN READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FEEL THE DIFFERENCE

Botany Lanolin COSMETICS

Because we are proud of our products, and believe they are as wholesome and effective as it is possible to make, we invite you to test their merits, confident that you will recognize their claims to distinction.

Based on an abundance of lanolin, Botany Cosmetics are remarkably effective in helping modern women maintain their attractiveness. We invite you to ask at your cosmetic counter for Botany Lanolin Triple Action Cream...it cleanses, lubricates and protects...at \$1 and \$1.75...Botany Lanolin Formula 70...a lanolin preparation for cosmetic use...\$1.25 and \$2...Botany Lanolin Superfatted Soap...3 cakes for 50¢...and Botany Pure Lanolin...at 25¢ a tube.

BOTANY DISTRIBUTORS
PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

BOTANY DISTRIBUTORS, PASSAIC, N. J., Dept. X
Enclosed find 10¢ for which please send me the Sample Kit of Botany Lanolin Aids to Beauty.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

PROTECT your CHILDREN

Use reflector safety belt for bicycling and walking. Reflects brilliantly at night. Send \$2



Box 1—Room 1302
11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

NOW!—An Amazing, New Triple Screen "SIFT-CHINE"

One Operation Sifts Flour Three Times

"SIFT-CHINE" is the sensational flour sifter that forms most cooking convenience and so highly recommended. One hand holds and operates — just squeeze the handle — and you get a fine sifted flour. No more sifting of flour. No more sifting of flour. No more sifting of flour. Approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau. Super quality — built to last for years. Reflects brilliantly at night. Reflects brilliantly at night. Reflects brilliantly at night. Send \$2.00. Sifts flour three times. \$1.25. 8 cup size. DOUBLE screen. One operation sifts flour three times. \$1.00. 8 cup size. SINGLE screen. The "JUNIOR", 3 cup size. SINGLE screen only. See Guaranteed satisfaction. At dealers or postpaid. Please accept. SEE MEETS-A-NEED MFG. CO., 2084 13th Street, Seattle, Washington.

Circumventing Those Moths!

Since you will presently be storing summer clothes, here is a bit of pertinent advice that may prove helpful.

Have your things carefully cleaned before storing them away for the winter months. Most spots on clothing tend to set with age, you know, making them extremely difficult to be removed without harming the material. Incidentally, moth larvae "go for" such stains — often converting the stains into holes! And don't let anyone tell you that moths aren't active through the winter months either. They enjoy comfortable heated homes and apartments quite as much as you do when the snow is on the ground. They can be quite active and destructive, the Government Department of Entomology has found, during both the summer and winter months.

One Thousand Years Abuilding

QUITE OFTEN NOW, I sit before my desk and stare at the colored etching of a London scene which hangs above. For me, it presents London to perfection, my London that I found when first I went there as a young girl. Fleet Street is filled to the brim with jostling buses and, how deliciously, with an occasional hansom cab; the railroad bridge crosses Ludgate Circus as a busy train emits clouds of steam; and beyond is Ludgate Hill, crowned by the great white dome of St. Paul's, while, superimposed upon it, is the slim dark tower of a lesser church; the sky just hints at the tender blue of spring with a red Union Jack rising into its misty expanse; there is a now out-of-date tangle of overhead telegraph wires. Yes, it is London. The artist, Kasimir, whoever he was or is, understood his London. I seem to have heard that he was an Austrian. This print of his I have owned for years, but never has it meant as much to me as it means just now.

SHOREDITCH, reads the sign on one lurching red bus; BARNES is plainly legible over another. Number 9. I have the most intimate, the most treasured, acquaintance with that particular bus. Shutting my eyes, I can follow it unerringly along a goodly share of its prescribed route. There is a sandwich man on the narrow pavement. The market vans and the hansom—especially that hansom cab—please me. Believe it or not, I have driven through the streets of London in hansom cabs and I have even sat on the

The Fan

"Just look," you said to me, "at this old fan: Chinese, but came by way of the Russian Court."

"That's a long time ago," I said, but thinking more

Of Russian Courts than China. It was heavy between my fingers as I opened it. And fanned myself a little. Russia then, And China. Two names, ages apart, and I. Another age. The bronze gold of the robes. Glowed in my fingers. "Look," you said, "at that face—"

Watch the rose diamond on that ivory brow— See how the light shines through; and how the eyes

Open and shut. "Someone long years ago Had done just that. Opened the fan, as I, And felt it heavy: watched the light come, And the light go: touched, as I did, with a tip Of her finger the gold tracery exquisite, And thought what thoughts? Not ours, perhaps, which were

Of beauty merely, and of a heavy fan Now open in an old New England house; Open against the light, The ivory shone, And the gold glowed, and the turquoise Of the iridescent butterfly struck bright Against my eyes. I folded it again, And gave it back, and watched you wrap it in Its dull blue cover, put it carefully In its lacquer case. "Good-by," I thought, "to courts,

To Russia and to China." It was cold "Then we went out. And you said suddenly: 'The air's like winter.' But—though it was dark, I knew the fan still glowed within its box.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

bench behind the drivers of the old horse-drawn buses. Wiser not to be too emphatic about that, with its over-frank betrayal of the years between; perhaps I would not confess to it if I did not love my London so much that nothing else matters vastly at the moment. Once I went to interview Mr. Edward Newton, the Philadelphia book-collector, about his treasures; and, because a chance reference was made to London, he and I sat for one solid hour and a half in a hotel lobby gleaning over our memories of the place. I had not known it for so long in those days. "Bless you," remarked Mr. Newton, "I knew every inch of Fleet Street in '89." So why should I be more reluctant than he?

I am not alone in my devotion to London. Many an American has shared it. A good number of us, first and last, have gone to London and felt at home in a degree that we had never experienced elsewhere. I was seventeen, yet I walked the dim, gray, misty streets as though I had known them always. When we wished to find some shop, some hoary City church, some leafy urban square, I knew the direction—yes, I knew which bus to take, which corner to turn on foot. I had no notion where I had learned those things, but there they were for the calling—clear, vibrant, reliable. I discovered London by walking over it, walking, walking, exploring. I learned first one quarter, such, we will say, as Trafalgar Square, Regent Street, and Piccadilly, such as Sloane Square and Knightsbridge, such as Chelsea or Smithfield or the City or Mayfair. Then slowly, and with nice calculation, I fitted these separate bits into a whole pattern, like wooden pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. I joined them together in my thinking, in my memory, by walking over the connecting links between.

Miles I must have walked over London. Just the walking there has comforted me, has warmed me indescribably. Just being there has made me happy. I used to walk from Dover Street and the back door of Brown's Hotel, feeling my way by a sense of direction, through the vast empty squares of Belgrave and around the twisting streets into Eaton Square. I frequented the quaintest part of Mayfair, Shepherd's Market, which is little changed since the eighteenth century. One Lord Mayor's Day, of an especially chill November, having seen the celebrated Show and the Lord Mayor himself with all his pride of gold chains and fur and curled wig, his swaying coach, I walked along Cheap-side past Bow Church, on and on until finally I arrived back in the West End—and all this through a stinging yellow fog of the sort that annoys the throat and nostrils and destroys the neatness of collars and gloves and complexions. To understand London, one must walk about in it. It is ridiculous to suppose that a person who darts from door to door in taxis will get to know his whereabouts with any degree of intelligence.

For years, whenever I had come from the ship at Liverpool or Plymouth or Southampton, I would go straight to Brown's Hotel and, having seen my luggage installed and the porter's arrival had taken place, that my address would be such-and-such, and that here, if they liked to look at it, was my letter of credit. More often than not, they recalled both my name and address from my latest visit. Once I had stayed away seven long years and the World War had intervened, yet the clerk said promptly: "Good afternoon," and spoke my name with conviction. "Are you staying this time at 25 Fitz Street?" "Why was I surprised?" I who know of what marvels the English are capable? And so I would continue along Cockspur Street and into windy Trafalgar Square, where the fountains still played and the recumbent lions crouched and waited. I would turn into Whitehall, then, pass the Horse Guards and come at length into Parliament Square. Big Ben would thunder the hour, and the fountains would be flying probably above the Houses of Parliament, and the pigeons strutting about the Abbey precincts. I would go in quietly and sit down on a convenient bench in a dark corner of one transept, from which I could look gratefully toward the rose window. Very likely it would be the hour of the afternoon service, so that I was aware of the clear vibrancy of the boyish voices in the anthem. After a little lingering there, I would take just one careful look into the cloisters and the Dean's Yard, with all the delectable little lattices open and the potted geraniums on the window-sills; before I would hail a taxi which would take me back, happy and relaxed, to unpack my bags before dinner at Brown's, which doubtless had its own window-boxes in that particular spring, filled with small pink English daisies.

Come what might, I was in London and London had not changed. I knew it never would change. This reassurance has remained with me always, and I still have it warmly imbedded in my consciousness today. One of the news writers from London has referred recently to a city which "it had taken 30 generations of men a thousand

Drawbridge

The warning whistle blows. Down goes The gate. Up goes the bridge. Traffic, both ends, must wait. Behold—"The Midge," A tiny fishing craft. Few feet from fore to aft, With one mast, insolently high, Takes her own time in coming by. Hers is the right of way; Water, her element; Hers the intent Landlubbers must obey.

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY



LUDGATE HILL, LONDON: After a Color Etching by Luigi Kasimir

years to build," and I am sure the man was not thinking alone of the outward structure. It is impossible for me today to set down in black and white all that London has meant to me through many years. I can only feel it and trust certain other people to share and

understand. But I do know steadfastly how all that London has stood for through the generations, all that it is going to stand for in generations to come, cannot even be disturbed by the bombs of an enemy.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

It Was Raining in London

THE RAIN IS FALLING, pouring, in all directions, and from all possible points. It is falling from the weathercock on the church steeple, and from the three gilt balls opposite, and from the "Jolly Tar" round the corner, and from the barber's pole, and from the "Golden Fleece" which hangs over the hosiery window, exactly as if it was drowned. It is falling from the postmen's hats, which look as if they must fall in, every minute, from the excess of wet; it is falling from the policeman's cape, that shines like patent leather boots. It is dripping from every possible ledge, angle, house-top, eave, and corner. A long stream of it pours from George the Third's pigtail in Waterloo-place. . . . As for the miserable statues, they look more miserable than ever, and it would be a positive charity to lend them a pocket handkerchief. But George the Fourth and the Duke of Wellington extort your greatest share of sympathy. There they stand, poor fellows, exposed to the pelting, pitiless shower, and you begin to think that the artist that could turn them out in the rain with nothing on their heads, must have had a heart harder than the material he worked upon. . . . Everything is wet. The door-knockers are wet. Every person's hand you take is wet. The clocks, as they toll the watery hours, strike you as being wet; as though their works had, by the quantity of the rain, been changed into water-works. The big flag outside the Lowther Bazaar, like the flag you are walking upon, is exceedingly wet. The play-bills are so wet that you could not read them if you wished. The person you meet inside the theatre are all wet, and the actors act as if the rain had taken all the fire out of them. The chairs in the shops are wet. The seats in the omnibuses are as wet as they can be, and the change the conductor hands you is sure, every penny of it, to be wet. . . .

There is a hazy atmosphere rising from the straw bed of the river which runs at the bottom of the omnibus. Every umbrella is a tributary to this portable New River, which is generally about two feet deep; those two feet being your own; and it affords most pleasant angling to any gentleman who happens to drop his gloves into it, or to any lady who happens to let fall a sixpence into it, and we were never in an omnibus yet but a lady was sure, before the journey's end, to drop something. . . . Early in London on a wet day is the absence of all the dogs and birds. Where do the thousands of vagabond dogs, that prowl about the metropolis when it is fine, hide themselves when it is raining? Where do the millions of sparrows fly to? You may search every meadow

and yet not find one. What feathery Refuge for the Destitute (like Leicester or Red Lion Square), I wonder, takes them in?

Another curious feature on a wet day is the independence of the cabmen. He, who is so eager for a fare in dusty weather, will scarcely notice you when the dust is laid by a few drops of rain. You may "Hill Hill!" in vain; he moves unconsciously on, his whip remains as motionless as his head. . . .

These are but a few of the characteristics—only a few drops tumbled out of the great ocean of the subject—of London on a Wet Day.—HORACE MAYHEW, in "The Illustrated London Magazine," 1853.

ЦЕННЫЙ РАБОТНИК

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Правильно мыслящий человек представляет собою ценного работника. Охранять зверь нашего сознания, давая доступ лишь созидательным мыслям, есть работа высшего порядка. Мы производим очень интересную работу, полезную для нас самих и для всего мира, когда мы честно заменяем губные верования правдивыми и правильными заключениями.

Христианская Наука особенно настаивает на том, что нам необходимо мыслить правильно, заменять материальные верования духовными понятиями. Наша настоящая работа заключается в пользовании духовными идеями, которые ниспадут на нас под рукой. Идеи эти практически и полностью удовлетворяют человеческие нужды. Мари Бекер Эдди, Открытательница и Основательница Христианской Науки пишет (Message to The Mother Church for 1900, стр. 2): "Вот песнь Христианской Науки: 'Работай—работай—работай—борись и молись.' И при этом добавляет: 'Крайне важно мыслить правильно; работай, он уделает мало времени светским занятиям или делам и принесит пользу обществу своим примером и полезностью.'"

Правильная мыслительная работа есть радостная задача, дающая вполне удовлетворительные доходы в смысле здоровья, спокойствия и познания. Иногда задается вопрос: что значит выражение "мыслительная работа"? Ответ на этот вопрос получается в следующем: мыслить, думать, размышлять, трудиться. Мисс Эдди, в книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Все же можно кратко сказать, что мыслительная работа в Христианской Науке состоит в замещении материальных ложных верований плотского разума духовными понятиями, что демонстрирует Истину и Любовь в ежедневной жизни.

Благодаря своему правильному мышлению, ценный работник отказывается принимать, как нечто окончательное, свидетельство показаний телесных чувств. Познавая в силе божественного Разума, он отрицает реальность боли. Он побеждает страх, благодаря пониманию, что Бог есть Любовь, и благодаря разумному духовному мышлению обращает в бегство утконосы-хитрые сомнения и полные страха навязчивые мысли. Страх происходит от незнания Бога, это есть ментальный мрак, исчезающий при свете Истины. Смирение, милость, бдительность, честность, терпение и другие божественные качества сопровождают правильную мыслительную работу; таким образом работник вкладывает благоприятные возможности служить своему обществу.

Самое главное в правильной мыслительной работе состоит в признании великого факта, что Божия работа уже совершена: человек и вселенная стоят на точке совершенства. Человек есть отражение Бога, выражение бесконечной Жизни, безграничной Истины. Подлинное или духовное сотворение мира описано в первой главе книги Бытия, и содержание этой главы возводится итог чудесным заключительным словами: "И увидел Бог все, что Он создал, и вот, хорошо весьма" (Книга Бытия 1:31). Но не все представляется прекрасным взору человеческого, далеко от этого! Нашим материальным чувствам кажется, что мир пребывает в тоске, грехе и смятении. Эти ложные материальные чувства затмевают видение, поэтому то, что мы видим, не похоже на подлинную вселенную: материальным чувствам вселенная кажется хаотической

и противоречивой. Но духовное чувство обнаруживает для нас подлинного человека, сотворенного Богом; и человек этот живет гармонично в области духовных идей, действующих в повиновении божественному закону.

Несверженные или ошибочные представления человека, как будто скрывающие от него совершенное творение, должны быть преодолены во имя истины, подобно тому, как ошибка в математической задаче исправляется правильной относительно чисел и их соотношений. Выражая материальную точку зрения, вот, что сказали ученики при виде пяти хлебов и двух рыб (Иванн 6:9): "Но что это такое множество?" Однако Учитель смотрел по ту сторону материальной видимости и видел бесконечный Дух, как единственную сущность. Его ясное представление об обильном притоке божественной Любви дало в результате видимое обилие всего там, где был кажущийся недостаток.

Одни приверженцы Христианской Науки нуждались в средствах для своих ежедневных потребностей; он вменял себе в обязанность думать о своих духовных нуждах и считать духовные благословения вполне достаточными для удовлетворения этих нужд. Он видел, что и действительности он нуждается в духовной силе, в понимании, доброты, милости и милосердии, в быстром умении отбрасывать свидетельства телесных чувств. Он радостно приступил к этой мыслительной работе, полной уверенности в положительном результате, в победе Истины над заблуждением. Он был уверен в победе, зная, что "Истина всегда побеждает," как говорит Мисс Эдди (Science and Health стр. 380). Вскоре его человеческая нужда была удовлетворена. Твердо стоя за Истину, он признавал ценную работу и в результате этого у него оказалось на душе все то, в чем он нуждался.

Мир нуждается в ясном созидательном мышлении. Тот кто твердо держится великого факта, что божественный Разум управляет всем существованием, тот делает великую работу. Он никогда не будет безработным, и мысли его будут благословлять человечество, прославляя Бога. Мисс Эдди пишет (Miscellaneous Writings стр. 212): "Нисколько не мешало мое дело и оставило нам в пример свою славу карьеру."

Наше дело—создавать примеры Христа Иисуса, победить больные, исправлять грешников, и провозгласить так называемые естественные законы во всех видах. Нужны честные делатели. Нужна гигантская работа для того чтобы познать человечество из бездн материальных чувств. Пусть просбея Учитель (Лука 10:2): "и так моли Господина жатвы, чтобы высадил делателей на жатву свою" призывает и вдохновляет мысль каждого Христианина для более возвышенного и более действительного посвящения.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет в Да"—труд Мари Бекер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобрести в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получить, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Valuable Worker

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE RIGHT THINKER is the valuable worker. Guarding the door of one's consciousness and admitting only constructive thoughts is work of the highest order; and in faithfully replacing destructive beliefs with honest and correct conclusions, one does a work that is interesting and profitable for himself and for the world.

Christian Science emphasizes the necessity for right thinking, exchanging material beliefs for spiritual concepts. One's real work consists of utilizing spiritual ideas, which are ever at hand. These ideas supply the human need in a practical and satisfying manner. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Message to The Mother Church for 1900, p. 2), "The song of Christian Science is, 'Work—work—work—watch and pray.'" And she adds, "The right thinker works; he gives little time to society manners or matters, and benefits society by his example and usefulness."

Right mental work is a joyous task, one that brings satisfying returns in health, peace, and usefulness. The question is sometimes asked, What is meant by the term "mental work," as used by Christian Scientists? The answer is found in the study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, in connection with the Bible. However, it may be briefly stated that mental work in Christian Science is the replacing of material, erroneous beliefs of the carnal mind with spiritual concepts, thus demonstrating Truth and Love in daily living.

Through right thinking, the valuable worker refuses to accept as conclusive the testimony of corporeal sense. Rising in the strength of divine Mind, he denies the reality of disease. He overcomes fear through the understanding of God as Love, and puts to rout subtle doubts and fearsome suggestions with enlightened or spiritual thinking. Fear is due to ignorance of God, a mental darkness which disappears before the light of Truth. Humility, gentleness, alertness, honesty, diligence, and other Godlike qualities accompany right mental work; thus the worker finds opportunities to serve his fellow man.

An essential part of right mental work consists in acknowledging the great fact that God's work is already done. Man and the universe are at the standpoint of perfection. Man is the reflection of God, the expression of infinite Life, limitless Truth. The true or spiritual creation is recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, and the chapter ends with the glorious summary (Genesis 1:31), "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

But everything does not appear good to human sight, far from it! To material sense the world seems weary, sinful, and disturbed. This false sense gives a dark-

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL
OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and
only Textbook on Christian
Science Mind-healing is
published in the following
editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth \$2.00
Library Edition, cloth 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
De luxe Edition, black, brown, or blue levant, heavy India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Clear-type Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition \$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition \$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.
Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of
Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Single copies or subscriptions may be procured at any Christian Science Reading Room, or order and remittance may be sent direct to the publisher, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist," and "Miscellaneous" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, \$3.50; six months, \$1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, \$3.50; six months, \$1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, \$1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, \$2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, \$2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, \$1.00.

Lodging Facilities Taxed For Legion's Convention

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Floating "hotels" in Boston Harbor, parked Pullman cars, and the conversion of public buildings, the Mechanics Building, railroad stations, country clubs, private homes and churches into barracks is the American Legion's answer to the sharp challenge of housing 300,000 or so Legionnaires and their families within a city of only 10,000 hotel rooms and about the same amount of accommodations in small lodging houses.

Already the delegates to the 21st annual convention of the Legion, which commences next Monday, have started to trickle into the Hub City by bus, steamship, railroad, motorcycle, private automobile, trailer and airplane in an early attempt to make use of reservations, some of which were obtained last February. Virtually the entire city will be in the hands of the Legion, particularly the hotels with the assignment of all rooms for next week completely "taken over" by Legion representatives.

That is why the "sold out" signs are being hung out in every hotel in the city for the entire week. And "sold out" also applies to the 10,000 cars installed in local hotels during the last week. No such thing as a private, single room exists, two to five persons being assigned to every room.

Suburban Lodging Zone

Francis A. Perry is housing administrator for the convention. Around Boston he has stretched a one-hour transportation zone, within which virtually all hotels and lodging houses are taken up for the week. The zone reaches to Marblehead on the North Shore, Plymouth on the South Shore, Providence and Worcester to the south and west.

This "barracks district" is all within one hour's drive or train ride of the Legion's operating center around Park Square where a city within a city has been planned to handle the business of housing, registering and maneuvering the convention delegates. The center requires the services of 16 telephone operators and a post office of its own, with various committees functioning like the departments of a municipal government.

To meet rising demands for shelter, pictures in the Boston Art Club, oldest art center in the city, have been temporarily removed from the walls of the main halls and accommodations provided for 200 people. The Unicorn Country Club of Stoneham, the Mechanics Building on Huntington Avenue, Back Bay Railroad station and the Public Library have been offered in part for overnight sleeping. Hundreds of private

Down in Boston harbor, the Eastern Steamship Lines is accepting 600 reservations on one of its deluxe cabin steamers, offering rooms for \$2, \$3 and \$4 per person, the boat to be docked throughout the duration of the convention. Anticipating the arrival of many visitors in trailers, the Legion has leased four trailer camps within easy reach of the city center.

Contracts have been drawn with the railroads to use every inch of freight and storage yard tracks for Pullman car accommodations to Legion members.

Entire hotels have been reserved on the South Shore as far as Plymouth for the use of Legionnaires out of the Midwest who want to be close to the seashore. Likewise, Marblehead hotels report a sell out. Worcester's hotel reservations are also completely taken.

Regular visitors to Boston along with tourists and salesmen have been asked by the hotels to stay out of Boston during convention week for their own comfort.

As an illustration of northern hospitality, a South Boston man has offered to lodge and provide breakfast for 20 members of the Legion free of charge. Another typical show of hospitality came from two maiden women going away for a vacation and leaving the keys to their house with the Legion.

Purchases by Visitors

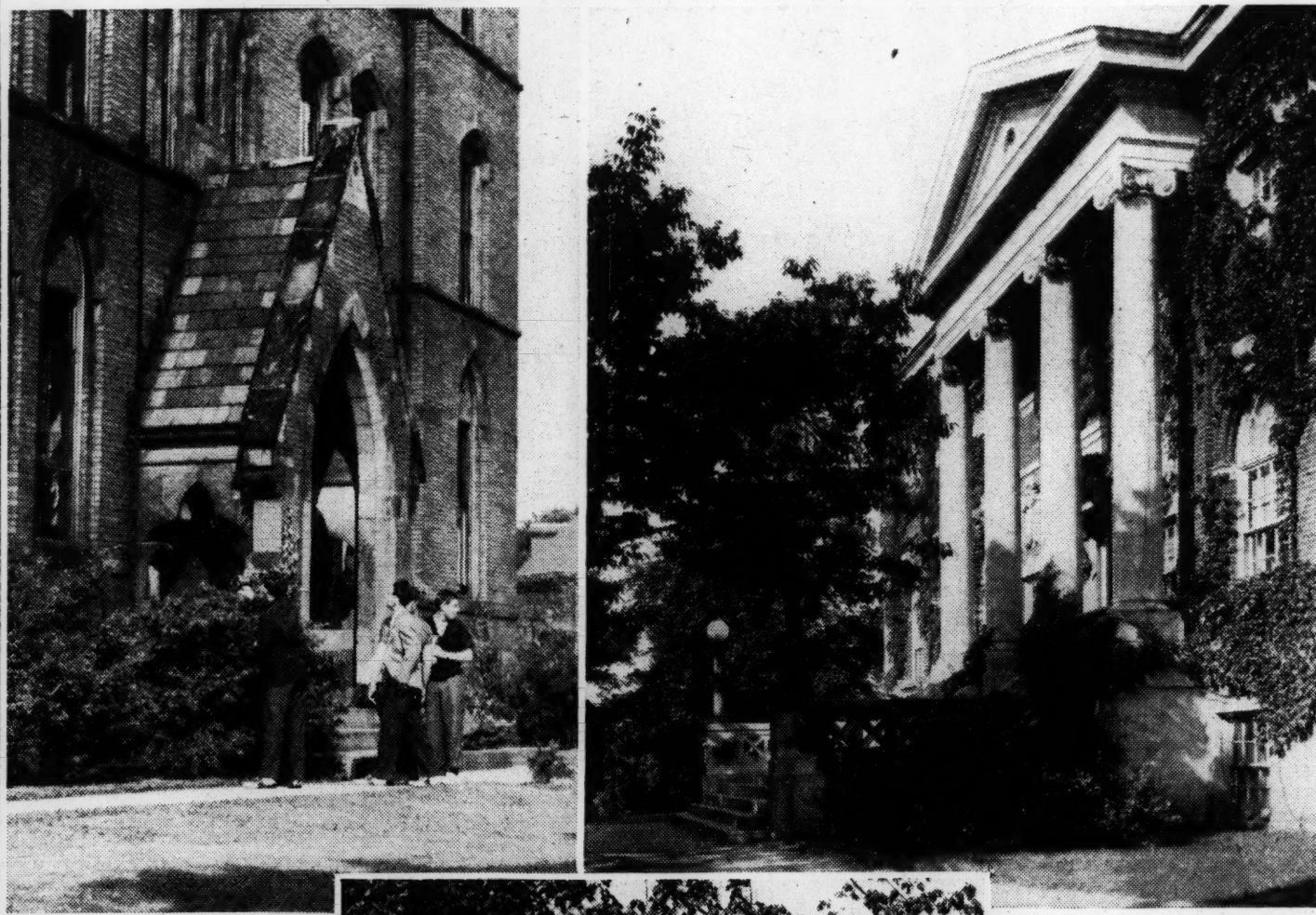
One of the most experienced hotel keepers in Boston said "there has never been anything like it in this city."

The Legionnaires are expected to spend \$15,000,000 during the week, at least 10 to 15 per cent of which will go for shelter, the rest being taken up by business ranging from clothing to bootblacking.

At least 40 per cent of the 300,000 visitors are expected to find quarters with friends and relatives in private homes. Rooms are assigned to guests by cards obtained at housing headquarters in the Motor-mart. Rooms throughout Boston are found with few exceptions to be renting at normal rates of \$2, \$3 and \$4 per person.

Requests for reservations have come from the Canal Zone, West Indies, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Canada, Mexico, Italy, France and South America. Information booths to assist the incoming automobile traffic have been posted on all main highways into the State and into Boston. Special traffic regulations have been issued by the Massachusetts Safety Council, with particular emphasis upon pedestrian control.

Tufts College Ready to Enter a New Year



Cornell Named For Governor In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13

—Paul L. Cornell was nominated by Connecticut Republicans at their State Convention today as their candidate for the United States Senate.

At the elections in November he will oppose the incumbent, Senator Francis T. Maloney, a Democrat. Mr. Cornell became the owner of a preparatory school after marked success in the advertising field. He is a resident of Washington, Conn. After potential rivals had withdrawn, he was nominated by acclamation.

Also nominated by acclamation was Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, who is now serving his first term as the State's Chief Executive.

A platform adopted by the convention called for "repudiation" of "a new philosophy of government totally alien to American ideals," and expressed strong opposition to the third term. The Connecticut Republicans were among the first state organizations to espouse the Wendell Willkie cause, before the National Convention in Philadelphia.

Charging the present Administration in Washington with gross negligence in preparations for national defense, Representative Ralph O. Brewster, United States Senator-elect from Maine, sounded the keynote speech at the Convention last night by declaring that America is calling for new leadership in the present crisis.

That call will be answered, he believes, by Wendell Willkie and the Republican Party. "Seven years of almost unlimited power and seventy billion dollars," he told the Convention, "have left America still in economic chaos and woefully unprepared." Citing as the "Three R's of today," relief, recovery and rearmament, Congressman Brewster reminded his listeners that "poor France reveals the fate of nations that flunk this test."

Boy Scout Leaders Begin to Organize For Defense Plans

First Council of Boy Scout leaders in America to respond to the call from the national office for an extensive training program in connection with national defense, the Old Colony Council opened its training school last night at the Norwood High School.

More than 100 business men enrolled for active leadership training under Charles S. Bird as Scoutmaster, with Arthur Chase Dow as Chairman of the Committee of Leadership training.

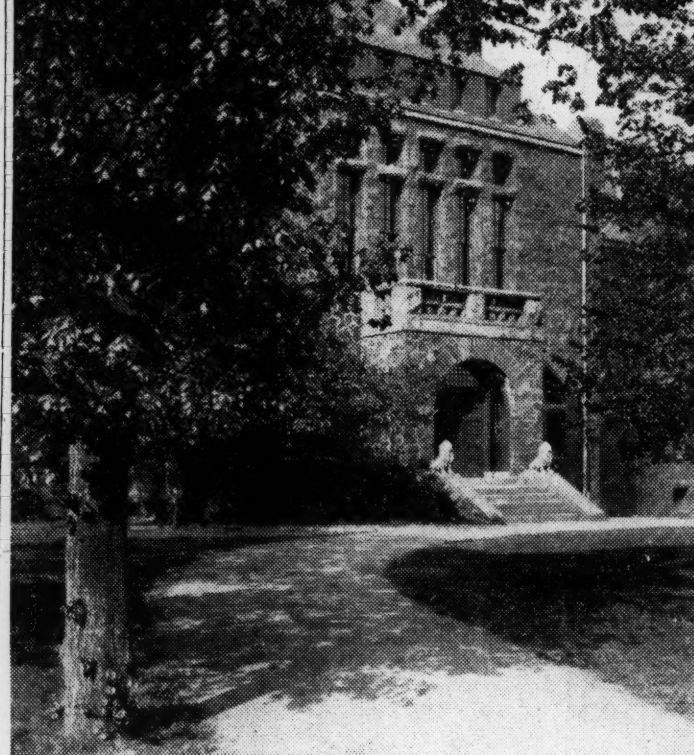
Leaders from all parts of the Old Colony Council, which has jurisdiction over the Scout movement in nineteen South Shore cities, have been busy recruiting men for Scoutmasters in connection with the nation-wide program of the organization "to make as substantial a contribution as is humanely possible to further strengthen and invigorate our democracy."

Voting Machines

Used at Brookline

Voting machines were used for the first time in a Massachusetts primary election yesterday.

At Precinct 6 in Brookline, where there were 154 names of candidates on the machines, with 983 persons voting, the precinct's vote was completely tabulated one hour after the polls closed.



Familiar Scenes at the Medford Institution

Upper left—West Hall, men's dormitory at Tufts College. Upper right—Eaton Memorial Library where new students will register Saturday. Lower—Barnum Museum, given to the College by P. T. Barnum, the home of the famous Barnum elephant, Jumbo, the College mascot.

Larger Tufts Enrollment Is Expected on Opening Day

Tufts College tomorrow officially opens the gates of its 150-acre campus to the 500 new members and post-graduates of the educational community which every year at this time take up residence atop one of Medford's hills.

The community apparently will be as well populated as ever, wars and emergencies, limited or otherwise, notwithstanding. Enrollment for the School of Liberal Arts has already exceeded last year's figure of 179, and is expected to come to rest near the 200-mark by the end of today. Other schools are showing similar increases.

Ballou Hall, erected in the red-brick tradition of New England's governmental structures, will be the center of this convergence of seekers for knowledge. Here, in offices of the newly-painted lobby—tinted a Tufts blue, but not, as one official put it, because the name of the Hall is Ballou—is the administrative center of the College.

In this Hall are the offices of President Leonard Carmichael, whose figure crossing the campus will soon become a familiar sight to newcomers; of Dean Nils V. Wessell, Dean of the School of Liberal Arts and Director of Admissions, who is himself only a sophomore in service at Tufts and thus able to remember the strangeness of First Day.

Other officials with prominent parts in the life of the College and with offices in Ballou Hall are Miss Edith L. Bush, Dean of Jackson and Mrs. Nellie W. Reynolds, registrar. There is also the Bureau's office.

Nearly all the freshmen are expected to be on hand for the address of welcome by President Carmichael tomorrow morning. That's if they follow directions of the white program card which they receive and which directs their activities until next Monday. Of course, someone will forget or misplace his or her card and have to read over the nearest convenient shoulder until another card is obtained. But events will move smoothly in general with students dispersing, following the address in Goddard Chapel, in the direction of their various schools.

Ho! for Rollcall

Rollcall follows in Packard and Robinson Halls and Barnum Museum. Jackson freshmen are divided into five groups for examinations or faculty conferences after an achievement test in English, of a Strauss waltz.

Fitzgerald, Sullivan Keep Suffolk Favor

Decisive victories were chalked up today for two Suffolk County officials, Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan and Register of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald, and for former Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester, when the three candidates won Democratic nominations for leading Suffolk County posts after hard-fought contests.

Garnering almost as many votes as his three opponents put together, Sheriff Sullivan scored a smashing triumph in his fight to continue in office. Mr. Fitzgerald, Register of Deeds for nearly 34 years, won by better than two to one, thus weathering without damage the energetic attack on his stronghold of City Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan.

Dorgan's Victory Decisive

Mr. Dorgan's victory in his race for the nomination for Clerk of the Superior Civil Court was equally decisive. He received approximately 49,000 votes, more than his two closest rivals put together. Timothy Joseph Murphy got about 30,000 votes, and John Philip White, third in the race, received 15,000.

Backed by many prominent supporters in Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's organization, Mr. Dorgan's victory was considered a decided triumph for the Tobin forces. The victor's leading opponent, Mr. Murphy, was openly backed by District Attorney William A. Foley, and claimed some support also from supporters of former Mayor James M. Curley and Frederic W. Mansfield.

Pendible's Big Vote

Most overwhelming victory of all went to William Michael Pendible, Clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, who sought a second full term. Mr. Pendible piled up an estimated 102,000 votes as against 25,000 for his only opponent, Patrick J. Savage of Charlestown. This victory, however, was not considered as significant as the others because Mr. Savage is a newcomer to politics.

Charles S. O'Connor, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, was unopposed for the Democratic renomination.

In heavily Democratic Suffolk County, these primary victories are considered equivalent to elections. The only Republican candidates whose names will appear on the November ballot are George Demeter, candidate for Civil Court Clerk, and Howard V. Redgate, candidate for Criminal Court Clerk. Both were unopposed for their party's nomination.

A notable feature of the contest for Civil Court Clerk was the prominence of Mrs. Mary J. Connolly, wife of the deceased Clerk who ran to succeed her husband, among the leading contenders when the ballots were counted. Mrs. Connolly was in fourth place, with Dr. Joseph Santosuosso trailing her, in a field of 10 candidates.

Two Sullivans Confusing

In the results for Register of Deeds, City Councilor Sullivan's vote was undoubtedly cut in some districts by the presence of another Sullivan, Edward H. Sullivan, in the fight. The latter candidate received more than 40,000 votes in the same race in 1936, but made no campaign to speak of this year. However, Mr. Fitzgerald today claimed more votes than both Sullivans.

Runner-up in the fight for Sheriff, State Senator John E. Kerrigan of South Boston, trailed far behind Sheriff Sullivan and somewhat behind expectations. A poor third was former State Senator Edward C. Carroll, also of South Boston. Former Tax Assessor Timothy W. Murphy of Boston came in fourth.

Police described the Boston voting yesterday as one of the quietest primaries in recent years, with little disorder.

Bay State Congressmen All Win Renominations

Massachusetts' 10 Republican and five Democratic Representatives in Congress were renominated at yesterday's primaries, most of them without serious contest.

Victories scored by Representative Robert Luce, veteran Republican member of the United States House of Representatives, in the Ninth Congressional District, and Representative Thomas A. Flaherty, Democratic member, in the 13-man contest in the Eleventh Congressional District, were the featured contests.

Six of the 10 Massachusetts Republican members of the Federal House and one of the five Democratic members walked into renomination without opposition. They were Representative Allen T. Treadway (R), First District; Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R), Fourth District; Representative George J. Bates (R), Sixth District; Representative George Holden Tinkham (R), Tenth District; Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), Thirteenth District; Representative Joseph W. Martin (R), Fourteenth District, who is the Minority Floor Leader in the House; and Representative Joseph E. Casey, Third District. Mr. Casey also ran in the Republican primary and finished second to Edward T. Simoneau, former Mayor of Marlboro, whom he will now face in the November election.

Luce Wins Again

Representative Luce won over four opponents, the strongest of whom was State Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline whose strength in Brookline was insufficient to overcome Mr. Luce's polling power in Newton and Waltham.

The veteran member of the House will again have as his Democratic opponent Thomas H. Eliot, grandson of the late Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard University. Mr. Eliot, who resigned as New England Wages and Hours Director to enter the campaign, captured the Democratic nomination from three opponents.

Representative Flaherty led his nearest Eleventh District opponent, State Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston by 5,000 votes. The Democratic nomination is tantamount to election.

Representative Charles R. Clason (R) staged a runaway victory in the Second District Republican contest, defeating James Henry Larson by 15,498 votes to 1,509 for Mr. Larson. Representative Clason's election opponent will be Patrick M. Doyle of Springfield, who defeated Mrs. Agnes C. Reavey of Springfield for the Democratic nomination.

In the Fourth District Representative Holmes will be opposed by Frank J. McGrail of Worcester who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

Representative Edith Nourse

Rogers (R) easily defeated Fama-gust S. Paulson of Lowell in the Fifth District and will again face as her Democratic opponent, Francis J. Roane of Lowell, who was the 1938 Democratic nominee.

Similarly, Representative Bates in the Sixth District will once more meet James D. Burns, 1938 Democratic nominee, who was unopposed for the party nomination this year.

In the Seventh District, Representative Lawrence J. Connelly (D) was renominated by a huge margin as he defeated Charles M. Boyle of Peabody by 26,294 votes to 5,706.

In the same district, State Representative William H. Haskell (R) of Lynnfield captured the Republican nomination over George J. Waldron of Lynn by 15,324 votes to 6,622.

The Eighth District contests resulted in an easy victory for Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) for renomination over John L. Carroll of Somerville by a margin of more than 16,000 votes. The Republican nomination was won by John J. Irwin, former Mayor of Medford, who defeated four opponents.

The Tenth District Democratic nominee to oppose Representative Tinkham will be State Representative David M. Owens of Boston, who won over a field of three opponents, including Martin E. Kelly, the 1938 nominee.

McCormack Assured

Representative John W. McCormack (D) was assured of his seventh consecutive term in the House when he piled up a substantial lead over three opponents in the Twelfth District, including James A. Burke, former Boston City Registrar, and Owen Gallagher, 1938 Democratic nominee for State Treasurer. Representative McCormack, considered the No. 1 Roosevelt man in Massachusetts, is a strong candidate for the position of Majority Leader in the House.

The Twelfth District Republican nomination went to Henry J. Allen of Boston by default. The Democratic nomination, however, is tantamount to election.

Representative Wigglesworth will make Francis G. O'Neill, Milton Democrat, in the election. Mr. O'Neill defeated Andrew T. Clancy, 1938 nominee, in the Democratic primary.

Representative Martin's Democratic opponent is Harold E. Cole of Taunton, former Republican State Representative, who was unopposed.

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) won renomination in the Fifteenth District by a margin of nearly 20,000 votes over two opponents, Harry L. Avery of Bourne and William McAuliffe of New Bedford. George F. Backus of New Bedford was unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

Coakley Is Renominated With Six G. O. P. Councilors

Six of the seven Republican members of the Executive Council seeking new terms, and Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, the only Democratic member, were renominated, late primary returns showed today.

The Republicans renominated are Edgar S. Lindsay of Brockton, First District; Clayton L. Haves of Boston, Second District; Frank A. Brooks of Concord, Third District; Eugene A. F. Burnett of Somerville, Sixth District; George E. Nelson of Worcester, Seventh District, and Arthur A. Hastings of Springfield, Eighth District.

In the Fifth District Bayard Tuckerman (R) of Hamilton did not seek re-election. William J. MacInnis, former Mayor of Gloucester, captured the Republican nomination in the district and will be opposed by James A. Donovan of Lawrence, who defeated former Councilor William G. Hennessey of Lynn.

The battle to defeat Councilor Coakley, seeking his fifth term, was the feature event of the Council fight. He had seven opponents who so split the votes that Mr. Coakley was victorious, despite sharp criticism of his record on pardons and the like.

First District

In the First District the Democratic nominee is Joseph P. Clark, Jr., of Fall River, who defeated J. Dolan Hathaway of Fall River, former State Representative.

Louis Shindler of Boston was unopposed for the Second District Democratic nomination, as was Hugh Morrison Brown of Revere for the Republican nomination in the Fourth District. Mr. Brown will run against Mr. Coakley, but the Democratic nomination is usually a free ticket to election in that district.

Republican Councilor Brooks is unopposed for re-election in the Third District.

In the Sixth District James J. Brennan of Somerville, former

member of the Council during the James M. Curley administration, was given the Democratic nomination over three opponents. He faces Councilor Burnett.

The Seventh District Democratic nomination went to Edmund Burke of Worcester by default.

The Eighth District contest was a five-man fray, with Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., of Springfield emerging the victor. State Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware attempted to gain this nomination but failed.

State Senate

Twenty-nine of the 40 members of the Massachusetts Senate sought and gained renomination. Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton had a sharp contest with State Representative Warren K. Birmblecom (R) of Newton but was victorious. Most of the other incumbents had minor or no contests.

Eight Republican Senators were unopposed in either the Republican or Democratic primary. However, of the eight, one is Senator Chester I. Skibinski of Chicopee, who during the campaign was appointed Chairman of the State Labor Relations Board. He will retire from the Senate and the local Republican committee will appoint a person to take his Senate seat.

Among the others unopposed in either party are Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, who may be the next President of the Senate, and Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, prominent leader of the investigation into the pardons racket.

A total of 165 of the 240 members of the House of Representatives sought renomination but a number of them were defeated. Several of the winning nominees, however, will fall by the wayside because of legislative redistricting.

With several districts still to be heard from, at least 11 present Representatives have been defeated in primary contests.

Destroyer Mayo Is Commissioned

Built at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., the U. S. S. Mayo—\$5,200,000 destroyer—was the second to be commissioned at the Boston Navy Yard in as many days.

The commissioning ceremony took place an hour after the vessel arrived at the Navy Yard this morning in the shadow of the tall

spars and yard arms of the historic Old Ironsides which is within a few feet of the spot where the destroyer Lansdale was commissioned yesterday.

Immediately after commissioning the Mayo became an active member of the fleet under command of Lieut. Commander C. D. Emory, U. S. N.

Dever's Climb to Success A Lonely, Uphill Struggle

Attorney General Paul A. Dever, whose sweeping victory in the primaries places him at the head of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts, has had a meteoric career.

Born in humble circumstances in Roxbury in 1903, the Democratic candidate for Governor has followed a familiar pattern in his rise from obscurity to fame. Much of his success in the climb up the political ladder is attributed, by those who know him, to his ability to fight his own way with little or no help.

After graduating from Boston Latin School, where he won one of three major scholastic awards, Paul Dever worked four years before going to college. While attending Northeastern University evenings he became interested in law and transferred to Boston University Law School, earning his way by working first as a night clerk in a Boston hotel and later on the night shift at the Hood Rubber Plant.

He graduated from Boston University in 1926, magna cum laude, and the same year entered the political arena as a candidate for the State Legislature. Defeated in his first attempt at public office, the young attorney practiced law, and in 1928 ran again for the post of Representative from the Second Middlesex District. This time he was successful and has held public office ever since.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau
Boston and Vicinity: Fair, with thin high cloudiness and mild weather this afternoon; fair with slight temperature change to-night and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near 60; gentle west and northwesterly winds.

All New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west and northwesterly winds becoming gentle variable; fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	Sept. 17	Sept. 18
Boston	62 74	New Orleans 72 88
Chicago	61 80	New York 64 77
Denver	62 78	Norfolk 60 74
Kansas City	72 80	Philadelphia 60 78
Los Angeles	84 91	St. Louis 64 80
Miami	76 88	San Francisco 62 71
Minneapolis	67 85	Washington 57 80
A—10 a. m. E. D. T. Sept. 18.		
B—Maximum, Sept. 17.		

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 1:07 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Thursday, 1:27 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:10 p. m. tonight.

Women of Legion Prepare Week of Business and Fun

With the arrival of Mrs. William Corwith of Rockville Center, N. Y., National President of The American Legion Auxiliary, in Boston today, the program of the national Auxiliary approaches its final stage.

The Auxiliary, whose membership reached the record high this year of half a million, will hold its own separate convention at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, commencing next Monday, simultaneously with the Legion sessions.

Boston is prepared to be host to between 25,000 and 50,000 women guests, according to a rough estimate at Auxiliary headquarters. These represent the families and guests of Legionnaires. Of this number, only 835 are official delegates. These, with a corresponding number of alternates and the national officers, will transact the business of the Auxiliary.

For many months Mrs. Mark W. Murrill of Scituate, as General Chairman of the Auxiliary's National Convention, has been busy arranging the details for the reception and entertainment of the feminine contingent of the Legion. Boston's first gesture of welcome to the national officers of the Auxiliary will be a "modern Paul Revere ride," to historic Concord and Lexington on Saturday. This

trip is at the special invitation of the Auxiliary women of Massachusetts, and will be followed by a dinner at the New Ocean House in Swampscott.

Mrs. Susan Esler of Wilmington, Mass., Past Department President, is in charge of the affair. Assisting her on this committee are the wives of Past Department Commanders and Past Department Adjutants, including Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, Mrs. Charles H. Cole, Mrs. Leo Harlow, Mrs. William Doyle, Mrs. Ralph Lavers, Mrs. Daniel Doherty, Mrs. Jeremiah Toomy, Mrs. John Walsh, Mrs. William Ryan, Mrs. Raymond MacEvoy, Mrs. John McGuire, Mrs. Francis Good, Mrs. John Reth, Mrs. William Griffin, Mrs. Richard Paul, Mrs. Stephen Garrity, Mrs. Coleman Curran, Mrs. Dennis Haverly, Mrs. Glenwood Sherrard, Mrs. Harold Redden, Mrs. Charles Mahoney, Mrs. John Burke, Mrs. Charles McCarty, Mrs. Vic McKenzie, Mrs. Eben Draper, Mrs. John Crowley, Mrs. Leo Spillane, Mrs. William McGinnis, Mrs. James Duane, Mrs. Edward Logan, Mrs. Michael Kelleher, Mrs. Chester Grant, Mrs. Katherine Heintz, Miss Bess McMahon, Mrs. Thomas Quinn, Mrs. Lillian Glazier, Mrs. Basil Mulligan, Mrs. Rose Herbert.

New Hampshire Labor Peace Cited by U. S. Department

The Week in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 18.—The United States Labor Department pointed out that for the last fiscal year New Hampshire not only was remarkably free from labor difficulties but that numerous

potential disputes were circumvented. The Conciliation Service of the United States Labor Department says that for the year ended June 30, 1940, New Hampshire had but six real disputes, involving 518 workers, as against six other situations, involving 218 workers were quickly solved so that strikes did not cause loss of employment.

Suburban Lecture Notices

Somerville, Thursday, Sept. 19: Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Violet K. Boyer, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill, 8 p. m.

Newtonville, Friday, Sept. 20: Free public lecture on Christian Science by Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Cambridge, Friday, Sept. 20: Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Green, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Waterhouse Street and Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m.

MORTGAGE MONEY FOR HOMEOWNERS

Bring your financing problems on your home or on renovations to your present home to our officers. They will be glad to talk with you.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.

bea. 1790

Frosty nights ahead! Enjoy the comfort of blankets cleaned by our reliable methods.

Sunshine Laundry
6 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

This dish spells S-W-E-L-L for September!

CHOC-GLO



Try this tempting new flavor... the mellowed sweetness of rich chocolate chips strewn lavishly through creamy, golden Sealtest-supervised Ice Cream! You'll want more... and more of this delicious September dish! Buy it this month at your neighborhood dealer's.

FRO-JOY ICE CREAM

Sealtest-supervised

Near the Sealtest Show with Rudy Volpe every Thursday over N.B.C. Red Network, 10 to 10:30 P. M., E. D. T. THIS COMPANY AND SEALTEST, INC., ARE UNDER THE SAME OWNERSHIP

Ready to Leave for Camp Edwards at Falmouth



Bushell Vote The Surprise In Middlesex

Middlesex County's Republican contest for two vacancies on the County Commission, one of the most unusual in years, was solved yesterday by nomination of Nathaniel I. Bowditch, of Framingham, present Chairman, and Archibald R. Giroux of Lexington, from an 18-man field.

Surprise of the contest was the strong vote polled by Edward J. Bushell of Malden who, in tabulations at noon today, was running near Col. Charles A. Stevens of Lowell. Mr. Bowditch was credited with more than 35,000 votes at noon; Mr. Giroux with more than 19,000. Bushell and Stevens gave each of this pair approximately 11,000. These totals were disclosed by returns from 46 of the county's 54 cities and towns.

Two Democrats, Thomas E. Brennan, former Commissioner, and Francis J. Kelly of Lowell, went into the finals without opposition. The Battery was the first unit to complete its physical examination, pack its equipment and leave the Armory on Columbus Avenue and Arlington Street for Camp Edwards at Falmouth. The 211th will train there for three weeks, re-equipping and being outfitted, before entraining for Camp Hulen, Texas, where climatic conditions are reported better for training.

The Regiment will stay there for 11 months, according to present orders. Regimental conversation, however, places the unit anywhere from a half a dozen places, including Trinidad, Puerto Rico, and England, during the coming year.

Recruiting will bring the unit up to full authorized strength of more than 1,200 men, filling vacancies caused by resignations and dismissals for failure to meet physical requirements.

Battery A, comprising more than 200 men, will be followed by Headquarters Battery either this afternoon or tomorrow morning. Units will follow regularly thereafter, with the entire Boston sections of the Regiment expected on the Cape reservation by Friday night. Troops at the Framingham and Cape Armories will follow next week.

Battery A will have the regular Army's 68th Coast Artillery unit as campmates when it arrives at Camp Edwards. The 68th went down from Portland Monday, vacating stations there for the incoming members of the 240th Coast Artillery harbor defense regiment in Maine.

At Camp Hulen, the 211th will not be the only Yankees on Texas military grounds. New Hampshire's 197th will leave next week for Texas to train at the same camp.

Wide World

The 211th Coast Artillery at Cadet Armory, Boston. Trucks of the anti-aircraft unit line up on both sides of Columbus Avenue for loading at Armory. Inset: Left to right, Col. Stewart G. Hall, Private Timothy O'Donnell and Capt. Oscar C. Bohlin confer as the regiment prepares to move.

Battery A of Coast Artillery Off for Training at Falmouth

Battery A of Massachusetts' 211th Coast Artillery anti-aircraft regiment, more familiar to Bostonians as the First Corps Cadets, left Boston at noon today for the Cape, the first contingent of Massachusetts troops to go to their training stations where they will begin 12 months' service as part of the United States Army.

The Battery was the first unit to complete its physical examination, pack its equipment and leave the Armory on Columbus Avenue and Arlington Street for Camp Edwards at Falmouth. The 211th will train there for three weeks, re-equipping and being outfitted, before entraining for Camp Hulen, Texas, where climatic conditions are reported better for training.

The Regiment will stay there for 11 months, according to present orders. Regimental conversation, however, places the unit anywhere from a half a dozen places, including Trinidad, Puerto Rico, and England, during the coming year.

Recruiting will bring the unit up to full authorized strength of more than 1,200 men, filling vacancies caused by resignations and dismissals for failure to meet physical requirements.

Battery A, comprising more than 200 men, will be followed by Headquarters Battery either this afternoon or tomorrow morning. Units will follow regularly thereafter, with the entire Boston sections of the Regiment expected on the Cape reservation by Friday night. Troops at the Framingham and Cape Armories will follow next week.

Battery A will have the regular Army's 68th Coast Artillery unit as campmates when it arrives at Camp Edwards. The 68th went down from Portland Monday, vacating stations there for the incoming members of the 240th Coast Artillery harbor defense regiment in Maine.

At Camp Hulen, the 211th will not be the only Yankees on Texas military grounds. New Hampshire's 197th will leave next week for Texas to train at the same camp.

Battery A will have the regular Army's 68th Coast Artillery unit as campmates when it arrives at Camp Edwards. The 68th went down from Portland Monday, vacating stations there for the incoming members of the 240th Coast Artillery harbor defense regiment in Maine.

At Camp Hulen, the 211th will not be the only Yankees on Texas military grounds. New Hampshire's 197th will leave next week for Texas to train at the same camp.

Battery A will have the regular Army's 68th Coast Artillery unit as campmates when it arrives at Camp Edwards. The 68th went down from Portland Monday, vacating stations there for the incoming members of the 240th Coast Artillery harbor defense regiment in Maine.

At Camp Hulen, the 211th will not be the only Yankees on Texas military grounds. New Hampshire's 197th will leave next week for Texas to train at the same camp.

Battery A will have the regular Army's 68th Coast Artillery unit as campmates when it arrives at Camp Edwards. The 68th went down from Portland Monday, vacating stations there for the incoming members of the 240th Coast Artillery harbor defense regiment in Maine.

At Camp Hulen, the 211th will not be the only Yankees on Texas military grounds. New Hampshire's 197th will leave next week for Texas to train at the same camp.

Battery A will have the regular Army's 68th Coast Artillery unit as campmates when it arrives at Camp Edwards. The 68th went down from Portland Monday, vacating stations there for the incoming members of the 240th Coast Artillery harbor defense regiment in Maine.

At Camp Hulen, the 211th will not be the only Yankees on Texas military grounds. New Hampshire's 197th will leave next week for Texas to train at the same camp.

Battery A will have the regular Army's 68th Coast Artillery unit as campmates when it arrives at Camp Edwards. The 68th went down from Portland Monday, vacating stations there for the incoming members of the 240th Coast Artillery harbor defense regiment in Maine.

At Camp Hulen, the 211th will not be the only Yankees on Texas military grounds. New Hampshire's 197th will leave next week for Texas to train at the same camp.

Battery A will have the regular Army's 68th Coast Artillery unit as campmates when it arrives at Camp Edwards. The 68th went down from Portland Monday, vacating stations there for the incoming members of the 240th Coast Artillery harbor defense regiment in Maine.

At Camp Hulen, the 211th will not be the only Yankees on Texas military grounds. New Hampshire's 197th will leave next week for Texas to train at the same camp.

Battery A will have the regular Army's 68th Coast Artillery unit as campmates when it arrives at Camp Edwards. The 68th went down from Portland Monday, vacating stations there for the incoming members of the 240th Coast Artillery harbor defense regiment in Maine.

At Camp Hulen, the 211th will not be the only Yankees on Texas military grounds. New Hampshire's 197th will leave next week for Texas to train at the same camp.

Battery A will have the regular Army's 68th Coast Artillery unit as campmates when it arrives at Camp Edwards. The 68th went down from Portland Monday, vacating stations there for the incoming members of the 240th Coast Artillery harbor defense regiment in Maine.

At Camp Hulen, the 211th will not be the only Yankees on Texas military grounds. New Hampshire's 197th will leave next week for Texas to train at the same camp.

Battery A will have the regular Army's 68th Coast Artillery unit as campmates when it arrives at Camp Edwards. The 68th went down from Portland Monday, vacating stations there for the incoming members of the 240th Coast Artillery harbor defense regiment in Maine.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If there's one shoe that's a perennial favorite with the women... it's the pump. New styles may come and go, but the pump remains by popular request. Because it's simple and flattering to any foot. There are various versions, high and low heels, and it lends itself to almost any type of dress. A bow added can take away from its strictly tailored look; and a glittering cut steel buckle can give it a postively luxurious appearance.

Every once in a while, however, we hear women bemoan that fact that a pump is not for them... because they bother them at the instep. Hence it occurs to us that these women will perhaps be interested in Filene's "Tango" pumps, which are a feature with that store. Because first of all, they are purposely made with something like 11 of the finest slits that "give" right at the instep. Which of course makes it all quite flexible at that vulnerable spot; and adds to their general comfort. Secondly, because Filene's has something like no less than nine different versions of this pump for fall wear. For \$6.50, too. Meaning that there are open toes, closed toes, high heels, patent leather, Baby Louis heels, brown suede, black calfskin and so on. And the same pump is pretty complete. From the C width right down to the AAAA. Which is narrow enough for anybody, we imagine. Furthermore there's another well-liked feature in their non-slip heel. So all in all we'd say it was the well high perfect pump; and you ask for it by name, up on the fifth floor.

Where to get That ideal blouse

The average woman's conception of an ideal blouse to wear with a suit is one that will look well when she removes the jacket. Preferably tailored. With long sleeves that have some fullness that comes into a wide cuff at the wristline, a pocket and a long-tab collar. In other words, businesslike. And all this is embodied in Chandler's pure white blouse that sells for an

even \$3. Incidentally, that reminds us, it is also Chandler's that has those darling mittens of black broadcloth by the famous glove designer, Merry Hull. With red leather trimming. Also in corduroy, and just the type of thing the high school and college girls adore. The gloves are \$2 and \$1.50, respectively.

Thayer McNeil's Has more than shoes

Perhaps you just think of Thayer McNeil for shoes... but you should also think of them when you're thinking of handbags. Because they have some awfully good looking ones for any time of the day or evening. All the time. Naturally many of them work in to match or harmonize with your shoes, and some of them have smart tweed linings and come in good sturdy cowhide with much saddle stitching. Or you can have an evening bag of faille to go with your best party dress for as little as \$5. If you aren't a regular customer, the store is on Temple Place.

Charles of the Ritz Shifts to "Wintertime."

All through the summer Charles of the Ritz let you wear their "Summertime" fragrance. Now they've literally called it in, and insist that you wear a fragrance that is more becoming to the coming months, considering your change of attire, and so forth. It's their 1940 "Wintertime" all done up in a new package. Winter sports scenes adorn the bottle, and there is a companion dusting powder all done up in the same manner. Separately or in a set, it makes an excellent gift. Even to yourself. And you'll be buying it at Jordan Marsh's, R. T. Slattery's, R. H. White's, William Filene's, and Plotkin Brothers.

(A Regular, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Work Demanded for Crews Of Trawlers Taken by Navy

With 12 steel fishing trawlers taken over by the United States Navy for mine-sweeping practice and training, and 19 wooden draggers under consideration for possible requisitioning, wide agitation is developing for Government aid in finding work for the men who formerly manned the vessels, and in financing new construction to replace the vessels that have been requisitioned.

With no decision apparently reached as yet regarding the 19 wooden trawlers to be taken over, less than 200 men have been made idle thus far. These men came from the trawlers, each of which carried a crew of 16, according to fishermen. Only a few of the men have found berths on other vessels, the fishermen say.

Meantime, efforts are being made in Washington to secure Government financial aid for building of new fishing vessels, thus encouraging the replacement of those vessels already taken by the Navy, with the idea of absorbing idle crews.

The plan proposed is to amend the Merchant Marine Act to permit the Maritime Commission to subsidize the building of this type of vessel the same as is now authorized for merchant shipping. The Act now limits such benefits to vessels of more than 3,500 tons. Fishing vessels average around 250 tons, with some considerably less. The amendment would make possible the loaning by the Government of up to 87½ per cent of the cost of new construction on liberal terms, it was pointed out.

Just how the industry will react to such opportunity is not too clear at the moment, however. The fisheries have always built their vessels without subsidy, well posted men at the Boston Fish Pier declare. If the Act is changed.

While nearly all of the men were asleep when their train passed by Bangor, Me., early this morning to switch engines, a few took the opportunity to get a bite to eat. An unidentified sailor was reported to have said that the contingent had remained in Halifax to give instructions to the British who took over the destroyers. He said the British tars were mostly veterans of various naval engagements of the present war.

While Naval officials here continue their policy of secrecy regarding further deliveries of ships, there are four destroyers of this type plainly visible from waterfront vantage points tied up at the Navy Yard, and upon which work is being done preparatory to their dispatch to Canadian ports.

It is presumed that all of the 50 ships will have to come to Boston to be dry-docked before the transfer.

3 Mass. Air Fields To Cost \$461,677

Three national defense airports, in Worcester, Fitchburg and Beverly, costing \$461,677, have been certified by the War Department, Denis W. Delaney, Massachusetts State Work Projects Administration Administrator announced today.

These three airports, with one at New Bedford, comprise the four locations in this State which have been approved by the Secretary of War as necessary for military purposes.

Plans have been drawn for construction of single runways along the line of prevailing winds, built with sufficient strength to carry the heavy Army planes expected to use the field.

City ownership of the property is a prerequisite of WPA regulations. Federal officials are encouraging municipal development of these airports into large commercial fields.

Arrangements for taking the Monitors by boat from the Harvard Bridge to the West Boston Bridge—to circumvent traffic difficulties presented by the Legion's all-day parade—are part of the preparations made to carry on business during the Legion convention next week.

Extra guides will be on hand for the tours of the Publishing House at One, Norway Street. These trips occur every half hour, and more frequently, according to demand. Additional guides became necessary with announcements from bus companies conducting sight-seeing tours of Boston that they would carry 10,000 persons a day on their tours, which include the Publishing House and its Mapparium—a vividly colored globe of the world through which visitors may walk on a transparent glass bridge. The Mapparium will be open from 8:30 a. m. until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon every day except Sunday.

A list of rooms and hotels will be available to visitors in the reception room on the first floor of the Publishing House.

Legion Spends \$4,493,918 On Child Welfare

In its nation-wide child welfare program during 1940, The American Legion expended the known total of \$4,493,918.48 in emergency financial aid for 454,495 needy children. Most of this money went for food, clothing, and medical care.

The program was carried on again by an army of at least 30,000 volunteer workers. They were the men and women of The American Legion, its Auxiliary, the 40-and-8, and the 8-and-40, who were interested in the well-being of children.

This was the high light of the annual report of Ed Morgenstern, Salina, Kansas, National Child Welfare Chairman of the Legion, prepared for the twenty-second national convention here, Sept. 23 to 26.

Of the \$4,493,918.48 reported expended on behalf of needy children during 1940, the sum of \$2,536,670.50 actually came from the resources of The American Legion and its three affiliated organizations. The balance, or \$2,111,012.37, represents funds The American Legion obtained from outside sources, such as Government benefits, for the children in need.

Of the \$2,536,670.50 that came from American Legion resources, \$1,326.20 was derived from the income from the Legion's \$5,000,000 endowment fund. The rest came from the treasuries of local posts and units, and from contributions of the Auxiliary, the 40-and-8, and the 8-and-40. Much of the money represented proceeds from poppy sales, benefit dances, entertainments, and other charitable activities.

The success of The American Legion's 1940 child welfare program was due to the strength, co-operation, and generous financial support given to it by the 11,689 local posts, by the Auxiliary, the 40-and-8, and the 8-and-40, Mr. Morgenstern said.

The child welfare program, although designed primarily to help needy children of World War veterans, brings benefits to all children through its legislative efforts.

In reviewing the Legion's efforts to combat the evil of juvenile delinquency, Mr. Morgenstern recommended that there be increased activity by Legionnaires everywhere to promote and establish co-ordinated community councils.

"Besides reducing juvenile delinquency, the co-ordinated community councils bring to a focus the social problems of the community and with interested citizens aroused to an understanding of those problems and to their responsibilities to the community, constructive results are obtained. The council affords concerted enlightenment and concerted action."

Probation Chiefs Meet in Hartford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18.—More than a score of New England parole and probation officials today attended a Probation Institute at the Hotel Bond which precedes the three-day conference on probation, parole and crime prevention opening tomorrow.

Sponsored by the National Probation Association, the Connecticut Probation Association, the United States Probation Service and the fifth New England Conference on Probation, Parole and Crime Prevention, the Institute will consist of lectures and discussions on the major problems of parole and probation.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin will welcome the group to the conference tomorrow and Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont will present the official representatives of the various States taking part.

Photo Patrol Plate Captures Comet



Wide World

Harvard Graduate Student Views Plate L. E. Cunningham of Cambridge, Mass., noting location of new comet discovered on Sept. 15 on the photo patrol plate taken with an eight-inch lens camera on Sept. 5 at the Oak Ridge Observatory Station at Harvard, Mass. The new comet was located in the constellation of Cygnus in a section known as Northern Coalsack. It is the 13th magnitude visible only in large telescopes.

Harvard Graduate Student Views Plate L. E. Cunningham of Cambridge, Mass., noting location of new comet discovered on Sept. 15 on the photo patrol plate taken with an eight-inch lens camera on Sept. 5 at the Oak Ridge Observatory Station at Harvard, Mass. The new comet was located in the constellation of Cygnus in a section known as Northern Coalsack. It is the 13th magnitude visible only in large telescopes.

Harvard Graduate Student Views Plate L. E. Cunningham of Cambridge, Mass., noting location of new comet discovered on Sept. 15 on the photo patrol plate taken with an eight-inch lens camera on Sept. 5 at the Oak Ridge Observatory Station at Harvard, Mass. The new comet was located in the constellation of Cygnus in a section known as Northern Coalsack. It is the 13th magnitude visible only in large telescopes.

New Line Recruits Please Boston University Coach—New Bees Centerfielder

Hanley Agreeably Surprised By Showing of Three Sophs

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Last year's freshman season may have been the worst in history for Boston University, but Coach Pat Hanley of the varsity eleven has been pleasantly surprised this fall by the showing of several sophomores.

After the gridiron season was concluded last year, Pat figuratively threw up his hands when he was asked what help he expected from the yearlings. They were unimpressive all through their schedule, were unable to score until the last few minutes of the last game when an opponent's pass was intercepted, and seemed to be fully without material to aid the varsity.

Now, however, it appears that no less than three members of that impotent freshman outfit are going to be of definite value to the Terriers, and much to Hanley's surprise may even push themselves right into starting positions.

The trio includes Howard Mitchell of Indianapolis, Al Amiraull of Weymouth, and Dave Gold of Bridgeport, Conn. Mitchell, who played in the backfield for Coach Bob McKelvey a year ago, has been switched to end and with Amiraull is making things difficult for the regular ends. Gold, a center, is being given more than an even chance by Hanley to displace Sid Michaels, second string center last year, to Ray Needham.

McDonald at End

Of course the chances of any newcomer pushing himself into a starting end position are cut right in half when it is remembered that Capt. Jim McDonald is a fixture at that position. And just to make things a little more difficult, McDonald plays left end on offense and right end on defense, combining these chores with regular defensive signal calling and occasional offensive play calling.

Mitchell and Amiraull, therefore, must vie with Cliff Fitzpatrick and George Murphy, both of whom saw considerable service on the varsity last year. One regular end missing from the picture is Joe Lanata, who will miss a few games because of an injury to his leg.

Impressive Showing

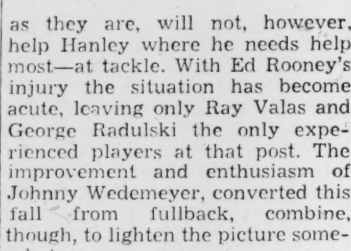
Both of these two sophomore wingmen have been impressing Hanley and his assistants, Walt Holmer and Al Kaval, in scrimmages the past week. Despite the disappointing showing of the teams in general, these two boys have been doing standout work.

As impressive as Mitchell and Amiraull have been, Gold has been even more so. As things stand now, it would not be surprising to see the Connecticut boy in the starting line-up against Norwich at Nickerson Field one week from Saturday.

Defensive Standout

Dave's strong point has been his defensive work. Although his passing has left nothing to be desired, his manner of blocking up the line has taken the eye of all three coaches and his ability to plug holes has jumped him several notches in their estimation. The other day he stood out especially in stopping rugged Chick Morris, the 190-pound Villanova transfer, who hits the line with the speed of a dive bomber.

These three sophomores, handy



New Harvard Backs



Head Coach Dick Harlow may introduce these youngsters into the Harvard scheme of offense before the season progresses very far. Left to right: Morton Waldstein, Don McNichol and Ray Guild.

Starting Backfield Puzzles Dunn for Huskies' Opener

It is not often that a small college coach is faced with the problem of too many backs. But that is the case of Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern who must decide between several green, though promising, sophomores and a few veterans for Saturday's opening game with Rhode Island State at Kingston, R. I.

With the exception of the right tackle post in the line, the front-line forces are all settled. Sophomore Jim Reilly, Brighton, is paired with veteran Ernie Colantonio of Newton at the end posts, Capt. Dean Williams at one tackle, Charlie Abend, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Len Erickson, Waltham, guards, and Dick Grey of Quincy at center. Milton Handler of Brookline has a slight edge over Ed Jensen of Dorchester for the vacant tackle slot.

But the backfield situation has Dunn's attention this week. Even the experienced men, Ronnie Tubbs, Hartford, Conn., spinner back, and Ed Barry, Wellesley, wingback, are finding it difficult to hold their positions from the hard-working sophomores.

Sakovitz Excels

Ed Sakovitz of Framingham has been praised in practice scrimmages for his blocking and running, while he has been a constant thorn on defense. Should Sakovitz gain the starting lineup, a lineman will probably call signals, while Tubbs will quarterback the team when he is in the game.

Joe Dias, New Bedford, and Ed MacFarland of Winthrop are battling with Barry for either the wing or tail back posts. The two sophomores pass well and kick on equal par with the veteran, while their running holds them in good stead. Barry will undoubtedly gain one of the starting assignments, though, with either Dias or MacFarland at the other post.

Blocking Back Unsettled

Other newcomers battling for these two posts are Frankie Mur-

Cleveland Indians Unofficial Choice Of Republicans

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians are the unofficial choice of the Republican Party to win the American League pennant, even if they are now a half game behind the Detroit Tigers in the final stretch.

Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., Wendell L. Wilkie's eastern campaign manager, disclosed at the State party convention here that a month ago he had made plans for Wilkie and a party of 50 prominent Republicans to see the third game of the World Series in Cleveland.

"At that time," Pryor said, "Cleveland was leading by a comfortable margin and looked a cinch to me."

Traveling Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MINNEAPOLIS—Games at Evanston, Ill., Columbus, Ohio, and Madison, Wis., will find the University of Minnesota football squad traveling more than 3,500 miles this fall, but with only an average of 1½ days per game away from classes.

Grid Briefs Mel Preibisch Candidate For Cooney's Old Berth

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's varsity squad rose to 18 yesterday when Head Coach Dick Harlow elevated two guards to the crimson-jerseyed team. . . . Elisha Atkins of Belmont and Joel Ferris were the two honored. . . . Atkins, 147 pounds of energy, may be Harvard's latest watch-charm yesterday. . . . Atkins, who played last year at Harvard, who praised Capt. Joe Gardella and Mel Gordon in the backfield, and George Duane and Pete Elser in the line.

Coach Frank Leahy substituted a passing drill for a regular scrimmage yesterday, preferring not to take chances with the opening game just three days off. . . . Curiously enough, Charlie O'Rourke, the Eagles' star passer, did not do the flinging. . . . Bob Jauron, who saw some service last year, took Charlie's place and impressed with his accurate tossing.

Football practice at Tufts saw Bob Rutter, reserve back last fall, breaking into the first-team lineup yesterday. . . . Rutter teamed with Capt. Jack West, Bob Peterson, and Art Harrison. . . . Coach Lew Manley conducted a short scrimmage, during which Rutter's line-plunging ability was praised.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Lombardi, Cincinnati, .319; Coney, Boston, .318; Truesdale, St. Louis, .317; Evers, St. Louis, .316; P. McCormick, Cincinnati, .315; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .314; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .313; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .312; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .311; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .310; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .309; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .308; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .307; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .306; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .305; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .304; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .303; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .302; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .301; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .300; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .299; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .298; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .297; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .296; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .295; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .294; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .293; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .292; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .291; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .290; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .289; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .288; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .287; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .286; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .285; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .284; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .283; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .282; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .281; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .280; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .279; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .278; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .277; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .276; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .275; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .274; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .273; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .272; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .271; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .270; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .269; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .268; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .267; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .266; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .265; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .264; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .263; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .262; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .261; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .260; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .259; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .258; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .257; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .256; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .255; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .254; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .253; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .252; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .251; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .250; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .249; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .248; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .247; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .246; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .245; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .244; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .243; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .242; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .241; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .240; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .239; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .238; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .237; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .236; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .235; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .234; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .233; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .232; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .231; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .230; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .229; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .228; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .227; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .226; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .225; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .224; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .223; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .222; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .221; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .220; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .219; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .218; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .217; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .216; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .215; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .214; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .213; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .212; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .211; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .210; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .209; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .208; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .207; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .206; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .205; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .204; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .203; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .202; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .201; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .200; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .199; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .198; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .197; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .196; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .195; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .194; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .193; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .192; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .191; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .190; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .189; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .188; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .187; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .186; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .185; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .184; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .183; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .182; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .181; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .180; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .179; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .178; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .177; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .176; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .175; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .174; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .173; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .172; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .171; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .170; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .169; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .168; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .167; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .166; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .165; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .164; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .163; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .162; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .161; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .160; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .159; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .158; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .157; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .156; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .155; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .154; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .153; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .152; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .151; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .150; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .149; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .148; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .147; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .146; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .145; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .144; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .143; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .142; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .141; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .140; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .139; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .138; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .137; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .136; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .135; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .134; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .133; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .132; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .131; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .130; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .129; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .128; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .127; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .126; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .125; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .124; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .123; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .122; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .121; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .120; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .119; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .118; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .117; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .116; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .115; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .114; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .113; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .112; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .111; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .110; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .109; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .108; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .107; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .106; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .105; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .104; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .103; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .102; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .101; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .100; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .099; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .098; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .097; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .096; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .095; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .094; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .093; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .092; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .091; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .090; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .089; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .088; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .087; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .086; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .085; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .084; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .083; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .082; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .081; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .080; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .079; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .078; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .077; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .076; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .075; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .074; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .073; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .072; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .071; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .070; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .069; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .068; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .067; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .066; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .065; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .064; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .063; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .062; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .061; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .060; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .059; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .058; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .057; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .056; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .055; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .054; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .053; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .052; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .051; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .050; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .049; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .048; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .047; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .046; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .045; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .044; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .043; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .042; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .041; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .040; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .039; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .038; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .037; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .036; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .035; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .034; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .033; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .032; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .031; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .030; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .029; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .028; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .027; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .026; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .025; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .024; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .023; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .022; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .021; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .020; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .019; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .018; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .017; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .016; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .015; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .014; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .013; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .012; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .011; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .010; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .009; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .008; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .007; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .006; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .005; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .004; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .003; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .002; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .001; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .000; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .999; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .998; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .997; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .996; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .995; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .994; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .993; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .992; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .991; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .990; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .989; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .988; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .987; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .986; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .985; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .984; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .983; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .982; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .981; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .980; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .979; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .978; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .977; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .976; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .975; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .974; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .973; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .972; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .971; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .970; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .969; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .968; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .967; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .966; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .965; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .964; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .963; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .962; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .961; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .960; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .959; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .958; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .957; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .956; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .955; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .954; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .953; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .952; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .951; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .950; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .949; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .948; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .947; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .946; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .945; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .944; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .943; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .942; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .941; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .940; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .939; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .938; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .937; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .936; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .935; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .934; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .933; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .932; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .931; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .930; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .929; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .928; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .927; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .926; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .925; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .924; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .923; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .922; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .921; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .920; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .919; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .918; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .917; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .916; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .915; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .914; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .913; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .912; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .911; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .910; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .909; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .908; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .907; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .906; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .905; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .904; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .903; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .902; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .901; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .900; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .899; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .898; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .897; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .896; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .895; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .894; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .893; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .892; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .891; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .890; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .889; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .888; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .887; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .886; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .885; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .884; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .883; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .882; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .881; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .880; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .879; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .878; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .877; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .876; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .875; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .874; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .873; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .872; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .871; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .870; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .869; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .868; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .867; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .866; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .865; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .864; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .863; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .862; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .861; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .860; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .859; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .858; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .857; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .856; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .855; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .854; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .853; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .852; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .851; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .850; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .849; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .848; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .847; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .846; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .845; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .844; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .843; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .842; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .841; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .840; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .839; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .838; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .837; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .836; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .835; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .834; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .833; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .832; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .831; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .830; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .829; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .828; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .827; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .826; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .825; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .824; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .823; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .822; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .821; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .820; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .819; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .818; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .817; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .816; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .815; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .814; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .813; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .812; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .811; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .810; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .809; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .808; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .807; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .806; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .805; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .804; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .803; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .802; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .801; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .800; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .799; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .798; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .797; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .796; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .795; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .794; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .793; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .792; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .791; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .790; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .789; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .788; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .787; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .786; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .785; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .784; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .783; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .782; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .781; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .780; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .779; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .778; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .777; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .776; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .775; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .774; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .773; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .772; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .771; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .770; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .769; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .768; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .767; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .766; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .765; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .764; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .763; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .762; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .761; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .760; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .759; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .758; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .757; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .756; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .755; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .754; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .753; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .752; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .751; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .750; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .749; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .748; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .747; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .746; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .745; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .744; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .743; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .742; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .741; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .740; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .739; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .738; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .737; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .736; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .735; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .734; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .733; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .732; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .731; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .730; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .729; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .728; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .727; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .726; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .725; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .724; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .723; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .722; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .721; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .720; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .719; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .718; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .717; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .716; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .715; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .714; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .713; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .712; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .711; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .710; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .709; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .708; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .707; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .706; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .705; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .704; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .703; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .702; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .701; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .700; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .699; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .698; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .697; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .696; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .695; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .694; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .693; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .692; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .691; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .690; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .689; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .688; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .687; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .686; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .685; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .684; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .683; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .682; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .681; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .680; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .679; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .678; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .677; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .676; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .675; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .674; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .673; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .672; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .671; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .670; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .669; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .668; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .667; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .666; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .665; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .664; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .663; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .662; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .661; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .660; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .659; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .658; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .657; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .656; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .655; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .654; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .653; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .652; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .651; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .650; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .649; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .648; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .647; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .646; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .645; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .644; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .643; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .642; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .641; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .640; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .639; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .638; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .637; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .636; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .635; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .634; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .633; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .632; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .631; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .630; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .629; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .628; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .627; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .626; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .625; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .624; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .623; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .622; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .621; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .620; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .619; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .618; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .617; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .616; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .615; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .614; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .613; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .612; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .611; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .610; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .609; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .608; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .607; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .606; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .605; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .604; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .603; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .602; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .601; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .600; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .599; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .598; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .597; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .596; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .595; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .594; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .593; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .592; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .591; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .590; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .589; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .588; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .587; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .586; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .585; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .584; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .583; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .582; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .581; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .580; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .579; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .578; R. McCormick, Cincinnati, .5

American League Baseball Race Still a Jumble—Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Tigers Back in Lead When Rowe Gains 15th Triumph

The daily bulletins on the American League's great pennant race give little information. There is nothing anybody can do about it, though, because nobody in the world right now knows which of the American League contenders are going to stay that way.

The Detroit Tigers triumphed again yesterday and exchanged places at the top of the league with the Cleveland Indians, who lost. The New York Yankees ended a losing streak to move up 3½ games from first place and the Chicago White Sox were idle.

Out of this jumble anything can happen. Here is the way they stand:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.	To Play
Detroit	82	60	.577		12
Cleveland	82	61	.573	1/2	11
New York	78	63	.555	3 1/2	12
Chicago	78	65	.545	5 1/2	12

The victories of the Tigers and Yankees were somewhat marred, because Schoolboy Rowe, while getting credit for his 15th victory, retired before Detroit finished a 6-3 triumph over the Washington Senators, and Joe Di Maggio injured a leg again as the world champions took the St. Louis Browns 9-0.

Rowe Is Needed

Rowe said his trouble wasn't serious and he would be able to go again after a few days' rest. Others of the Tigers were less certain. Without the Schoolboy Detroit is due to find a lot of difficulty on the pennant trail.

Di Maggio dropped out in the second inning at St. Louis after driving in three runs. He hoped to be ready to return to duty today, but wasn't sure.

All the American League contenders were booked for double-headers today and needed their full strength desperately. Cleveland's only casualty was

its 4-3 loss to the last-place Philadelphia Athletics. Bill Beckman kept the Tribe checked on nine hits and the A's squeezed through with the same number off four Indian hurlers.

York's Homer

Detroit was out, 7-6, and held scoreless after the third inning, but a four-run sendoff in the first was all the Tigers ever needed. Rudy York's 29th homer with one on was surplus. The Yanks made 10 hits and benefited from four St. Louis errors while Atley Donald kept six safeties scattered.

In the National League the Cincinnati Reds came within a single game of clinching their second straight pennant. With Whitey Moore pitching live-hit ball they edged out the Phillies 2-1 to take an 11-game lead over the Brooklyn Dodgers, who were shut out, 5-0, by the St. Louis Cardinals and have only 11 contests left to play.

Max Lanier was the fellow who handcuffed the Dodgers, allowing only five hits.

The Chicago Cubs put on a six-run uprising in the eighth inning and beat New York 9-8 to extend the Giants' losing streak to nine games. In the big blow, Hank Leiber homered with two on and Manager Gabby Hartnett delivered a pinch double with the bases loaded.

Boston's Bees copped a free-hitting battle from the Pittsburgh Pirates 10-5 by means of a four-run flurry in the first frame and another five-run roundhouse in the eighth.

Additional Play-Off Information

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—President Will Harridge, closely watching the hectic American League pennant battle, fortified himself with additional play-off information today—"just in case."

President Harridge said recently that in case two teams finish with the same percentage, the President's office would arrange a special one-game play-off for the championship. This game would be played the day following the close of the season on a field to be determined by lot.

"In case of three teams finishing with the same percentage," Harridge said today, "the constitution provides that it will be de-

Coast Guard Gives Others Lesson With Service Rifle

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 18 (AP)—The U. S. Coast Guard gave the Cavalry, Marines and Infantry a shooting lesson with the service rifle yesterday at the National matches, defeating 72 other eight-man squads in a problem of surprise targets at ranges from 200 to 600 yards.

The Coast Guard crew scored 560 points to take the laurels. Ohio's National Guard finishing second with 539. Next came the Cavalry with 535, Oregon National Guard with 533, and the Missouri Civilian with 527.

In the match, a squad of eight men, deployed as skirmishers and armed with seven Springfield service rifles and one automatic, fired on eight targets which rose at unannounced times while the squad walked slowly down the range. The match resembled actual combat work more than any other event on the two-week National match program.

Washington's National Guard team, winner last year, finished far down yesterday with 421. Personnel of the winning team was: Corp. Paul Goulden of Boston; Wilfred Mitchell of Curtis Bay, Md.; Arthur P. Minor of Boston; Russell A. Banker of Cleveland; Kenneth R. Goodwin of Block Island, R. I.; August S. Hess of Milwaukee, Wis.; Melvin O. Wilson of Baltimore, Md.; and Manson E. Meekins of Ocean City, N. J.

Here's how the teams finished:

Service: Coast Guard 560, Cavalry 535, Infantry 527, Marines 509, Marine Reserve 482, Navy 478, Navy Reserve 469, Naval Reserve 439, Organized Reserves 435, Naval Reserve No. 2 400, American Legion 405, Blue 363, National Guard: Ohio 539, Oregon 533, Virginia 529, Florida 501, California 493, Colorado 493, Indiana 485, Hawaii 475, Oklahoma 463, Pennsylvania 456, Maryland 450, Michigan 444, Washington 432, Kentucky 426, Vermont 421, North Dakota 405, Arizona 405, Nevada 404, South Dakota 378, New Jersey 377, Nebraska 369, Montana 359, Mississippi 358, Georgia 339, South Carolina 336, Delaware 321, Arkansas 315, Wyoming 226, Civilians: Missouri 527, Idaho 519, Washington 506, Pennsylvania 485, Ohio 481, Iowa 477, Washington, D. C. 473, Kansas 468, Colorado 463, Oklahoma 463, Nebraska 463, Virginia 463, North Carolina 461, Wisconsin 455, Montana 454, Vermont 453, Michigan 392, Tennessee 382, Indiana 381, South Dakota 378, Connecticut 286.

Washington's National Guard team, winner last year, finished far down yesterday with 421.

Yesterday's Stars

Hank Leiber and Gabby Hartnett, Cubs—Former hit three-run homer and latter doubled with bases loaded in six-run rally that beat Giants.

Atley Donald, Yankees—Stopped Browns with six-hit hurling.

Rudy York, Tigers—Hit 29th home run with one on to help whip Senators.

Bill Beckman and Dee Miles, Athletics—Beckman kept nine batters spaced and Miles made spectacular catch in seventh inning to co-operate in victory over Indians.

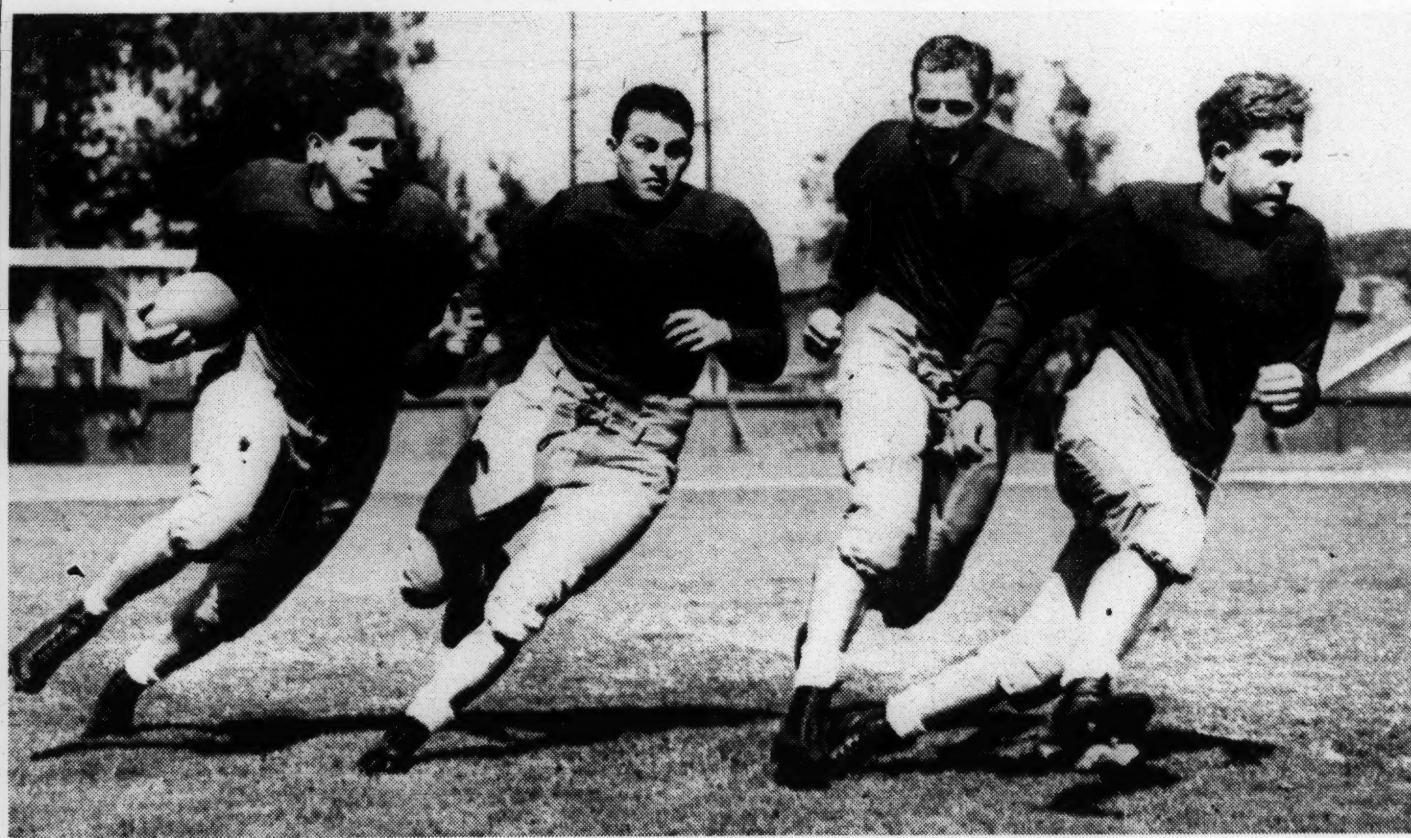
Max Lanier and Pepper Martin, Cardinals—Former pitched five-hit ball and latter drove in three runs to defeat Dodgers.

Whitey Moore, Reds—His five-hit pitching beat Phillies.

Gene Moore, Bees—Batted in three runs with double and single to lead attack against Pirates.

Janaik to Cleveland
CLEVELAND, Sept. 18 (AP)—Len Janaik, former Ohio University football star, transferred yesterday from Brooklyn to Cleveland in the National Football League. The Rams claimed the 210-pound full-back on waivers. Janaik became involved in a disagreement late last season with Patsy Clark, then Brooklyn coach.

Heading for Conference Title



LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Backfield regulars pictured in action as the University of Southern California held its initial football practice here recently in preparation for the fall football campaign. Left to right: Bob Robertson, Bob Peoples, Jack Banta and Bill Bundy.

Cuba and U. S. Tie Up Pitchers' Battle In Havana 2 to 2

HAVANA, Sept. 18 (AP)—The United States and Cuban teams tied at 2-2 in an 11 inning pitchers' battle yesterday in the "World Series" of amateur baseball before a crowd of 15,000 at Tropical Stadium. Darkness ended the game, second of a double-header.

In the opener Venezuela trounced Mexico, 6-1, behind the two-hit pitching of Kinsler.

Although Robert Carlson of Burlington, Vt., the United States starting pitcher, gave only one hit, Cuba scored both its runs off him in the first three innings. He gave three successive bases on balls in the first inning and a fly drove in the first run. In the third Carlson was taken out after Arteaga had singled but the second run scored before Frank Overmire of Grand Rapids, Mich., could retire the side. Overmire gave only seven hits in the nine innings he pitched.

The United States scored its first run in the fourth on successive singles by Joe Donough of Woburn, Mass., and Lew Athanas of Laconia, N. H., and a Cuban error. The visitors tied the score in the sixth when Donough bunted and reached second on an error by Cuba's pitcher, Hechevarria, took third on a sacrifice by Bill Reynolds of Springfield, Ill., and scored on a single by Jim Dyer of Dover, Maine.

Inning scores:

Cuba	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	R H E
United States	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2	6 10 1
Hechevarria and Carlson, Overmire and Kinsler	2 2 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
Venezuela	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 6 12	1 1 2
Mexico	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2	2 3 2
Kinsler and Vento, Burn Abad and Saavedra		

Burlap for Burrs

SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb. (AP)—Scottsbluff high school football players are apt to get their "conditioning" work in a burlap sack campaign.

It seems the Scottsbluff field probably has more sand burrs per acre than any other field in the country, so the coach thinks sweeping the lot with burlap sacks would do the boys good.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Bees Shatter Theory

It is a generally accepted fact that no major league farm system can be operated successfully without class A or double-A minor connections. For example, the Yankees pluck a majority of their star rookies from Newark, in the International League and Kansas City, of the American Association. To name a few, Joe McCarthy found Joe Gordon, Charley Keller, Marius Russo, Atley Donald, and Buddy Rosar waiting at Newark, and took Marvin Breuer and Ernie Bonham from K. C.

With this in mind, National League critics envisioned a dull future for Casey Stengel at Boston. Casey, you probably remember, manages the Bees, and the Bees are forced to develop most of their material at Hartford and Evansville, of the Eastern and Three-I leagues, respectively.

A Long Jump

The jump from Evansville or Hartford to the majors is a long one when made without the benefit of at least a few months in class A or AA company. For financial reasons, the Bees are unable to own a proving grounds in the International League, the Pacific Coast

circuit, or the American Association.

However, the boys can stop feeling sorry for Stengel. Apparently he can get along very well without higher minor league connections. The Bees are not going anywhere in particular this year, but their pace since early August suggests that they will be the team to watch in 1941, and much of the improvement of the Hub outfit can be traced directly to the youngsters who came up from Evansville and Hartford. In fact, the Bees have had far more success with rookies out of the smaller minors than they have had with graduates from Class A and double-A.

Strinevich Exception

Among the recruits taken to the Bradenton, Fla., camp this spring by Stengel were Don French, a right-hand pitcher from Indianapolis; Billy Weir, a southpaw from Toronto; Bill Schuster, an infielder from the same club; Hubert Bates, a 321 hitting outfielder from Memphis; Al Picchota, a hurler from Kansas City, and Nick Strinevich, a husky youth from Sacramento. It will be noted that this entire group came from the higher minors. However, only Picchota and Strinevich are still with the parent team, and only the latter has shown Stengel enough to warrant retention next season.

On the other hand, the Bees have found Sibby Sisti, Bama Rowell, and possibly Whitey Wietmann helpful Hartford graduates. Chet Ross walked out of Evansville and into a permanent left field berth at the Hive. Rowell led the league in hitting for several weeks and is still in the running for the crown. Sisti's batting tempo has been stepped up during the past month. Both he and Bama are among the fastest in the league going down to first base. Wietmann has seen only occasional service, but Stengel liked him over both Schuster and Henry Majeski. Whitey can play a big league defensive game in three of the four infield berths, although his hitting is weak.

Tribute to Stengel

The fact that the Bees have suddenly developed into the "team with a future" is a tribute to Stengel's managerial acumen. Unable to let his youngsters learn at a Newark or a Kansas City, Casey did the next best thing—he put them into the varsity line-up and let them profit by their mistakes under pressure. The early results were disastrous to the club's standing in the National League position, but Hub fans will ignore the 40 race if Stengel can come back with a sparkling 1941 campaign.

What are Casey's biggest needs for a successful '41? Without plunging too deep into the situation, it is apparent that he could use a first baseman and a center-fielder. Johnny Cooney is undoubtedly playing out his final year in the outfield. A younger man must be located to take his place. If Max West is not chained to the initial bag in the spring, Casey may need someone to replace the light-hitting Buddy Hassett. However, in the other spots the Bees are fairly well set, unless they are forced to sell one or two men to pay the rent.

Greenkeepers

The Greenkeepers Superintendents Association is to hold its third annual golf championship tournament at Indianapolis, Oct. 28 and 29. It will be held in connection with the fall outdoor demonstration, board meeting and educational conference.

Backfield Coach Frank Carideo is trying to find a place-kicker for Iowa to take the place of Nile Kinnick who graduated last June. He is also looking for a punter among the sophomores as his veterans are not up to varsity demands.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cincinnati	92	47	.662	11
Brooklyn	83	60	.580	18 1/2
Pittsburgh	73	72	.500	28 1/2
Chicago	69	78	.468	34 1/2
New York	66	81	.447	38 1/2
Boston	60	87	.409	44 1/2
Philadelphia	46	95	.328	47

By Associated Press

Club	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Detroit	82	60	.577	12
Cleveland	82	61	.573	1 1/2
New York	78	63	.555	3 1/2
Chicago	78	65	.545	5 1/2
St. Louis	61	83	.423	22
Washington	60	82	.423	22
Philadelphia	52	90	.364	28

By Associated Press

Club	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Detroit	82	60	.577	12
Cleveland	82	61	.573	1 1/2
New York	78	63	.555	3 1/2
Chicago	78	65	.545	5 1/2
St. Louis	61	83	.423	22
Washington	60	82	.423	22
Philadelphia	52	90	.364	28

Sports Mirror

By Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cincinnati Reds maintained 3½ game lead, splitting double-header with Boston as St. Louis divided with Giants.

Five Years Ago

Capt. E. T. Eyston set new world automobile endurance record of 3,372.5 miles in 24 hours, averaging 140.522 miles per hour.

Idaho and Montana, only re-

Tennessee Volunteers Mark October 5 for Judgments

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Mark a big red circle around the date "October 5" in your calendar for that's when Major Bob Neyland's Tennessee Volunteers make their bid for top ranking among the Nation's gridiron elite.

The Southeastern Conference champions collide with Wallace Wade's Duke Blue Devils on that Saturday afternoon on their home grounds and there'll be some 35,000 wild-eyed fanatics packed in the stands to see whether the Vols recovered from the 14-0 spanking by Southern California in the Rose Bowl.

Versatile Outfit

Major Neyland has another poised, versatile outfit rounding into condition—but whether it will be the equal of his 1938-39 teams which were undefeated in the regular season play cannot be told until after the Duke encounter.

However, the Rose Bowl defeat did remove the pressure of defending an undefeated, untied and unscored on record which was maintained through 15 consecutive games.

For two weeks Major Bob has been sending his squad through hard two-day practice sessions featuring blond Bob Fox in the important tailback slot vacated by George (Bad News) Cafego.

Lad to Watch

He's the lad to watch in the Tennessee lineup, a triple-threat ace who played two years at the wingback post. As a sophomore he averaged 63 yards per try from scrimmage and last year he averaged 8 yards. He consistently averages 40 yards punting.

But with the ranks of his Rose Bowl team riddled by graduation, Neyland must uncover at least a trio of sophomore sensations to spark his team to greatness. "A great deal depends on our sophomores," he said. "We can't tell what they can do until they are under heavy fire."

Fox at Tailback

The starting backfield probably will find Fox in the tailback position, Bill Nowling, a hard-hitting sophomore from St. Petersburg, Fla., at fullback, Ike Peel of Dyersburg, Tenn., as blocking

Waterbury Cup Polo

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 18 (AP)—Led by Mike Phipps, who scored seven goals and played a fine all-around game, Gulf Stream entered the semifinal round of the Monty Waterbury Cup polo tournament yesterday by defeating the Hurricanes 16 to 10.

The winners gave away a five-goal handicap and tied the score at 7-7 just before the end of the first half. Winston Guest, who has not played much polo this season, was another standout player for the winners. The Hurricanes had to use Gerald Dempsey in place of their regular back, Billy Post, and they showed little effective teamwork although Charley Von Stade and Pete Bostwick showed flashes of good form.

Gulf Stream will meet Akusti, the new open champion, in a semifinal match Thursday. The other semifinal will send Stewart Iglehart's Great Neck team, runner-up in the open, against Charley Wrightsman's Texas quartet today.

Northern Division Conference Occupying Favorite Positions

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Opening gridiron drills for the 10 members of the Pacific Coast Conference began Thursday and for the first time in several years schools in the northern division of the conference occupy most of the favorite roles.

U. S. C.'s defending Rose Bowl champions have a powerful outfit but both Jimmy Phelan's Washington Huskies and Lon Stener's Oregon State Beavers will give the Trojan's Thundering Herd all the competition they want.

Many of the experts are saying the conference race will be all but decided the second week end of the round-robin schedule when USC and USC meet in Los Angeles. Others say it will be two weeks later when the Beavers and the Huskies battle in Seattle, while some of the dopesters say the climax will come in November when USC and Washington play.

Lon Stener had what was probably his best team in Beaver history last fall when the Orangemen lost only one game. Yet Corvallis folk expect Stener, unquestioned king of the Northern division of the conference, to have another tough outfit this year.

Jimmy Phelan starts his 11th year at Washington with prospects for one of the best teams in Washington history if injuries do not hit one of the several spots where reserves are weak. In his time with the Huskies, Phelan's teams have rolled up more than twice as many points as have been scored against them.

One of the deans of the conference in point of service, Babe Hollingbery, has more material on hand than he has had for several years at WSC. High point in the Cougar season will come November 30th when they battle their traditional rivals, the Washington Huskies.

Replete with a new contract awarded him this summer by Oregon officials, Tex Oliver should have a good year at Eugene despite the lack when experienced players. The wily Oregon mentor has a reputation for smart and tricky football and his Webfoots will bear watching.

Idaho and Montana, only re-

cently voted into full membership in the conference, play skeleton loop schedules this year. The Vandals, headed by Ted Bank, face USC, Washington, and WSC, of the conference teams. They have a fine looking backfield, but the whole team lacks experience. Montana meets USC and Oregon and will make it tough for all of their foes. The Grizzlies have a powerful looking ball club.

A few years ago, a California writer suggested the southern division of the conference drop its northern members because of the "lack of competition" afforded. The statement still rankles in the northern division whenever it is brought up. This year, if ever, the outfits in the upper end of the loop are out to show the other end they really play football. The southern division has its work cut out.

Sport Shorts—On the day the Seattle Mariners captured the coast league pennant, only two regulars and an alternate catcher were hitting over .300, and yet the team walked away with the bunting. The answer—exceptional balance.

Rupe Thornton, former Portland prep star, is handball champion at Santa Clara. And Tommy Matula, an ex-Seattle high school ace, holds the knife and fork championship.

Earl Johnson, Seattle rookie with the Boston Red Sox, won his fifth big league hurling victory recently. He and Freddie Hutchinson, now with Detroit, were high school rivals.

Joe Dubsky, Charlie Bechtel, Bill Hill, and Frank Garretson, all former Husky gridgers, and Al Samuelson, ex-Oregon center, are playing independent ball in Seattle this year.

The Spokane Indians fielded a classy team this year to take the Western International League pennant. Several of the stars for the WIL champs are Seattle Rainier farmhands.

White Sox Recall Five

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago White Sox announce five recalls, including three pitchers, who will be called up for trials. All will report in the spring.

One hurler, Eugene Slack, has struck out 197 batters in 208 innings with Lubbock of the West Texas-New Mexico League. Also called from Lubbock was Chester Hajduk, first baseman and outfielder.

The other rookies were pitchers Warren Martin and southpaw Clyde Umstead of the Jonesboro club in the Northeast Arkansas League, and Warren Lorenz, shortstop with Wisconsin Rapids of the Wisconsin State League.

The Sox also said Jack Hallett, right-handed pitcher with Shreveport, would report at once.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

Opposite the Christian Science Publishing House

FINE FOODS
from a snack to a meal
at Prices You Like to Pay

Sharaf's
Country Style
RESTAURANT
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

Watson's
20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value and flavor.

Why Not Have the Best?

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily
Free Indoor Parking Space for Customers

Brittany
The gardens are a delightful setting for luncheon, tea and dinner. Special arrangements for private parties.
222 Newbury St., next Easter Memorial Bldg.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
55 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAILY DINNERS, 60c-75c-\$1
SUNDAY DINNERS, 75c, \$1
Main 4-5500

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and \$1.00
Tel. Orange 3-7702

HACKENSACK, N. J.

Good Food— as in the best homes

NYSTROM'S
Route 4 No. Hackensack, N. J.
OPEN SUNDAYS
Luncheon from 35c Dinner from 50c

TEANECK, N. J.

THE Cedar Lane Tea House
Simple, delicious food, carefully prepared, attractively served in harmonious surroundings.
No liquor Closed Mondays
714 Cedar Lane Teaneck, N. J.

READING, PA.

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!

The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PAstry SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

CHESTER, PA.

IN CHESTER, PA., IT'S THE WASHINGTON HOUSE RESTAURANT
Completely air conditioned where fine food supports an old historic reputation.
417 MARKET STREET

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	399,080
1940 volume to date	148,332,205
1939 volume to date	182,805,096

Stk & Divs	Sales	In 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
Paco (1/4)	1	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	—	—
Grey L (1 1/2)	1	13	13	13	Sep 17	—
Cal Ed (1 1/2)	12	27 1/4	27	27 1/4	+ 3/4	—
thern Pacific	1	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	—	—
thern Ry	27	13	12 3/4	12 3/4	+ 1/4	—
thern Ry pt	18	20 3/4	19 3/4	20 3/4	+ 3/4	—
Ry M&O&T (4)	1	34	34	34	Sep 11	—
arks Withing	10	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	Sep 12	—
arks & Co	3	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	Sep 11	—

	8	9	10	11	12
Cop Co (le)	8	291	309	291	+1
Perf Mfg (le)	7	12	32	32	+1
Incl Acce (le)	6	7	7	7	+
Dm Dm (le)	6	7	7	7	+
Bd Br 40	26	6	6	6	-
Bd Bt P (412)	1	108	107	108	-
Bd G & El	2	1	1	1	Sep 14
G & S 84 R	1	1	1	1	Sep 14
Br 100	2	139	131	133	Sep 14
G-57 pr pt	2	163	163	163	+
Oil Oil C	11	18	18	18	+
Oil N.D. (12)	23	35	34	35	+
Tract (21 c)	1	24	24	24	+
Pilling Pl 86a	3	62	61	62	-1
Wm Wm (le)	1	4	4	4	+
Kelly Bros	1	4	4	4	+
ac & Webster	5	7	7	7	+
Hickaker Cop	12	7	7	7	+
Oil Oil (le)	1	1	1	1	+
Mm g	2	8	8	8	+

erheat (12)	1	167 ^a	167 ^a	167 ^a	
erior Oil	2	13 ^a	13 ^a	13 ^a	Sep 16
erior Steel	1	121 ^a	121 ^a	121 ^a	+
in Pap (120)	4	241 ^a	241 ^a	241 ^a	Sep 12
ets Co of Am	1	41 ^a	41 ^a	41 ^a	Sep 14
ft Intl (2)	4	19	19	19	+
ing-Gld-wv	1	6	6	6	
ing-Gld-xw	1	5	5	5	Sep 11
T					
roff (40e)	3	41 ^a	41 ^a	41 ^a	Sep 13
autogr. (20e)	2	31 ^a	31 ^a	31 ^a	Sep 17
n Corp	4	6	57 ^a	6	+
as & Pac Ry	1	73 ^a	73 ^a	73 ^a	-1 ^a

AS Corp (2)	21	26 ¹ ₈	25 ⁴ ₈	23 ⁸ ₈	1 ⁸ ₈
As Gulf (10e)	2	2 ⁸ ₈	2 ⁸ ₈	2 ⁸ ₈	1 ⁸ ₈
as Gulf(2a)	1	2 ¹ ₂	2 ¹ ₂	2 ¹ ₂	1 ¹ ₂
P C O (40)	5	6	6	6	Sep 17
Pac L (10g)	5	4 ¹ ₈	4 ¹ ₈	4 ¹ ₈	1 ⁸ ₈
ten Mfg (1)	2	10	10	10	Sep 14
te v pf (3.60)	1	57	57	37	Sep 12
Fair	1	3	3	3	Sep 9
rmoid Co	2	3 ³ ₄	3 ³ ₄	3 ³ ₄	
rd Av Ry	3	5	5	5	
mpan (1R)	4	4 ¹ ₈	4 ¹ ₈	4 ¹ ₈	1 ⁸ ₈

mpson-D (1 ₂ c)	1	4 ₁	4 ₁	3 ₁	+	2 ₁	
mpson-Pr (1 ₁ e)	3	3 ₅	34 ₁	3 ₅	+	2 ₁	
mpson-Star	3	1 ₁₂	1 ₁₂	1 ₁₂	+	1 ₁₂	Sept 17
mpson-S pf	1	12 ₁	12 ₁	12 ₁	+	12 ₁	Sept 13
W A (4 ₁ e)	12	9 ₁	5 ₁	9 ₁	+	1 ₁	
W pf (4 ₁ e)	2	5 ₁	9 ₁	9 ₁	+	3 ₁	
oken-D (2 ₁ c)	14	27 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₁	+	1 ₁	
ken-R (2e)	3	44	43 ₁	43 ₁	+	1 ₁	
nsamer (1 ₂)	4	4 ₁	4 ₁	4 ₁	+	1 ₁	
ns & West A	4	17 ₁	17 ₁	17 ₁	+	1 ₁	
ns & Will (1 ₃ e)	4	7	6 ₁	7	+	1 ₂	
Cont Corp	1	1 ₃	1 ₃	1 ₃	+		
Cont pf (6)	1	6 ₁	6 ₁	6 ₁	+	1 ₁	Sept 16

ax-Tr C (1/4)	2	4	4	4	Sep 17
son Steel	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4		Aug 16
enty C-Fox	5	6	6	6	
n C-Ppf (1 1/2)	1	16	16	16	Sep 11
n City R p T	1	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	+ 1/4
n Coach	1	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	= 3/4

U	4	35 ¹ / ₄	34 ¹ / ₄	25	+1 ¹ / ₄
erw'd (1 ¹ / ₂ e)	4	35 ¹ / ₄	34 ¹ / ₄	25	+1 ¹ / ₄
on B&P (.55e)	2	12 ¹ / ₄	12 ¹ / ₄	12 ¹ / ₄	+1 ¹ / ₄
on C (2.30e)	15	73 ³ / ₄	72	73 ¹ / ₄	+1 ¹ / ₄
on O C (.34e)	1	13	13	13	+1 ¹ / ₄
on Pac (6)	4	84	83 ¹ / ₄	83 ¹ / ₄	+1 ¹ / ₄
on Pac pf (4)	1	80	80	80	+1 ¹ / ₄
on Prem (1)	1	15	15	15	Sept 14

on TC (1.30)	1	27 ¹ / ₈	27 ¹ / ₈	27 ¹ / ₈	
ed Air Lines	3	16	157 ¹ / ₈	16	+ 1 ¹ / ₈
ed Air (1 ¹ / ₂ e)	16	40 ³ / ₄	40 ¹ / ₄	40 ¹ / ₂	+ 1 ¹ / ₈
ed Bisc(3 ¹ / ₄ e)	2	14 ¹ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₄	Sep 17
ed Carb (3)	2	52	52	52	+ 1 ¹ / ₈
-Car F(.90e)	3	18	18	18	

ted Corp	14	17 ⁸	13 ⁴	13 ⁴	
ted C pi(3)	17	367 ⁸	36	367 ⁸	+ 1 ⁸
ted Drug	4	4 ⁸	4	4 ⁴	- 1 ⁸
ted Dy'wood	1	2 ⁵	2 ⁵	2 ⁵	
ted Elec Coal	2	4 ⁴	4 ⁴	4 ⁴	+ 1 ⁴
ted E & F(1 ² e)	1	27 ⁸	27 ⁸	27 ⁸	Sep 17
ted F.Fuit (4)	*6	68 ⁴	67 ²	68	+ 1 ²
ted G Imp 1	11	117 ⁸	113 ⁴	113 ⁴	
ted Gas pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Sep 17
ted M&M (1 ² e)	5	103 ⁴	101 ²	101 ²	- 2 ⁸
ted Ranebhd.	3	4	4	4	Sep 16

& For See	3	4 ₁	4 ₁	4 ₁	Sep 14
& For Pt (6)	2	3	83	53	Aug 2
Freight (1/2¢)	2	6 ₇	8 ₃	6 ₇	+ 1 ₈
Gypsum (2a)	5	76 ₁	75 ₁	76 ₁	+ 2
Hoffman M	2	3 ₇	3 ₇	3 ₇	Sep 10
H M pf (234)	1	27 ₁	27 ₁	27 ₁	Aug 14
Ind Alcohol	2	19	19	19	Sep 17
Leather	1	4 ₃	4 ₃	4 ₃	+ 3 ₈
Leather A	2	7 ₁	7 ₁	7 ₁	Sep 17

Plastic pr (p)	1	50 ^a	50 ^a	50 ^a	Seg 6
Pipe & F (2)	1	26	26	26	Seg 16
Play Card (2a)	1	323 ^a	323 ^a	323 ^a	Seg 17
Real & Imp	2	8 ^a	8 ^a	8 ^a	Seg 17
Rubber	73	223 ^a	223 ^a	23	+ 1 ^a
Sub 1 pft (8)	2	6	6	86	- 1 ^a
Smelt (3e)	1	78	58	58	+ 1 ^a
Sim 3p (3/2)	1	70	70	70	Seg 14
Steel (2e)	182	573 ^a	553 ^a	563 ^a	+ 7 ^a
Steel pft (7)	3	121	1191 ^a	120	+ 8 ^a
Tob (1.28)	3	343 ^a	343 ^a	343 ^a	+ 3 ^a
Stocks	1	15 ^a	15 ^a	18 ^a	+ 1 ^a
Stock pft (70)	2	63 ^a	63 ^a	63 ^a	Seg 12
and Stores A	1	13 ^a	13 ^a	13 ^a	

ed Stores pt	1	48	48	48	Sep 7
y Cycl (.60e)	1	15 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	Sep 12
y Leaf T (4a)	1	57	57	57	+ 1 ¹ / ₂

V—W

co Sales	2	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	Sep 16
----------	---	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------

Raalte(1½e)	4	25	25	25	- 1/4
adium Corp	21	32	31½	32	+ 1/2
C Nem (2a)	2	63	42¼	63	
Ch W(95e)	7	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ 1/4
Caro Chem	1	2	2	2	Sep 17
C Ch 6e nf	1	23	19½	20	

		1972	1973	1974	1975
ash Ry (1 st)	1	353	367	369	A 212
ash Ry pf (1 st)	2	351	351	334	Sept16
ash Ry	1		32	32	Sept14
ash pf A	1		32	32	Sept14
fort S (60)	1	71	71	71	Sept14
green (160)	1	21	21	21	Sept16
pf wf (41 st)	1	531	531	93	A 236
cor (H) (4)	5	271	271	271	Sept14
cor (H) pf (1)	1	131	131	14	Sept14
worth C	8	47	47	47	Sept14
el Baking A	1	41	41	41	Sept11
el Baking B	2	7	7	7	Sept11
el Baking pf	1	15	15	15	Sept17
ner Bros Pic	2	25	21	21	Sept14
ner Bros	3	14	14	14	Sept17
ten Br of ny	3	121	114	114	Sept17

Gen Fdy (2)	1	24 ¹ ₂	24 ¹ ₂	24 ¹ ₂	Sep 17
GasLst (1 ¹ ₂)	1	24 ¹ ₂	24 ¹ ₂	24 ¹ ₂	+
KeshaM (1a)	1	16 ¹ ₂	16 ¹ ₂	16 ¹ ₂	Sep 17
ne P (2e)	3	19 ¹ ₂	19 ¹ ₂	19 ¹ ₂	+
ster Eisen	2	27 ¹ ₂	27 ¹ ₂	27 ¹ ₂	+
S O&S (2c)	2	17 ¹ ₂	17 ¹ ₂	17 ¹ ₂	+
S O&S pl (4)	1	60	60	60	Sep 13
PP pf (4 ¹ ₂)	1	16 ¹ ₂	16 ¹ ₂	16 ¹ ₂	+
A P&P (1e)	2	18 ¹ ₂	18 ¹ ₂	18 ¹ ₂	+

Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Auto (2)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Maryland	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Union Tel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
El In (2)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Elac (140)	1	2	3	4																																																																																																

Motor	4	11	11	11	-	1	
Rock	1	6	6	6	-	1	
Se Sew Mach	1	4 ⁷ ₈	4 ⁷ ₈	4 ⁷ ₈	+	1	
Se Sew M pf	1	42	42	42			Jul 15
pr pf (2)	1	20	20	20			Sep 17
ox Oil (10c)	1	2	2	2			Sep 13
ys-Overland	6	2	1 ⁷ ₈	2			Sep 17
ys-Over pf	2	4	4 ⁷ ₈	4			Sep 17
and & Co	4	4 ¹ ₂	4 ³ ₈	4 ¹ ₂			
6 pf (41c)	1	54	54	54			Sep 16

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Ward Iron	3	263	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587

(f) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras, dividends paid last year; (e) declared or for; (b) payable on stock; (c) paid last year; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared on warrants; (w) without warrants.

1

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Federal Farm Mortgages

New York City Bonds

Corporation Bonds

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations

Peace, War Orders Vie At Chicago

By Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some \$40,000,000 in "government" orders skimmed across the desks of industrial executives in the Chicago area in the past three months or so, and plans are under way for another bit of plant expansion, worth \$34,000,000 worth within the past six months, for example. All this is part of the new peace-time national defense picture, of course, but it is interesting to analyze these orders in respect to actual war uses.

During one recent week, more or less typical, the orders totaled around \$2,000,000. Only about half that, though, was for munitions or even indirectly for military use. The largest item, \$624,000, was for shell forgings, and there was \$237,480 for field range fire units, and a total of about \$165,000 for steel, which, because destined for the war and navy departments, can be assumed as for military use.

One item of \$13,076 was for structural steel of the Panama Canal, and another of \$9,615 was for tools for the agricultural department. Then there was \$217,912 for food. Men eat whether they are in the army or at home.

The District of Columbia bought \$28,695 worth of furniture for its schools. The Navy Department contracted for \$19,077 worth of tools for the Power Administration bought \$96,400 worth of equivalent breakers. There was a total of \$249,369 in orders for machinery, mostly tooling units, and though these in turn may produce war implements, they have other uses, and need not be scrapped in the event of an end to the emergency.

There is here the matter of plant expansion. One firm is building a new plant at a cost of \$600,000 to make diesel motors for aircraft and tanks. The rest of the \$3,000,000 reported in August goes to provide facilities to make soda fountains, meat, machinery, saws, tools, and other goods, and non-alcoholic beverages, and bread.

Other orders have come in since this compilation. They will probably come in now at a faster rate than ever. A large proportion will be for war materials of one kind or another and manufacturers here, as elsewhere, are being kept over the risk of penalizing their stockholders for the cost of an expansion in peace time. But it is seen that much of the activity, while inspired by the defense program and the so-far gentle expansion resulting indirectly from the whole tense world situation, is of a definitely productive type, and of permanent value.

The earnest desire of industrialists in this region to turn their energies to "useful and consumable" goods instead of "instrumental" goods instead of B. C. Heacock, president of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, who said recently, "I am not sure that the world would not be better than it is now if the whole world were engaged in the production of goods."

Nevertheless the middle west is geared closely today to the national defense program. It is estimated at the Association of Commerce here that as much as 50 percent of the defense program production will come from this central industrial area.

TVA Cites Savings To Power Users

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Tennessee Valley residents are saving \$9,000,000 annually through use of cheap TVA electricity while local communities are making an annual net profit of more than \$4,000,000 in the operation of public utility systems, the authority announced today.

The figures were cited by General Manager Gordon Clapp in a statement on the tax replacement situation, which grew out of the TVA development and the transfer of electric utilities from private to public ownership.

These benefits, the authority said, more than offset a \$51,000 net loss in total tax payments in the six Valley States.

The TVA estimated that \$2,631,000 was previously paid in property taxes on lands acquired by the agency for reservoirs and on privately owned electric properties bought by TVA, municipalities and electric co-operatives, while these agencies are currently paying \$3,280,000.

The cost of present payments over all former property tax payments was computed at \$649,000.

The chart showed that former business tax payments allocable to these purchases (types of taxes except property tax) aggregated \$700,000, leaving a \$51,000 deficiency with the subtraction of the \$649,000 excess payments on property taxes.

Payments in lieu of taxes by the TVA itself now exceed by \$527,000 all former ad valorem taxes collected on power property acquired by TVA, the Authority stated.

The former taxes on this property, which include 40 percent of reservoir lands allocable to power, were estimated at \$1,018,000 while present payments were listed at \$1,545,000.

"Exclusive of business taxes," the Authority said, "the payments now being made to six states and 109 counties in the Valley total 125 percent of former tax payments." The states are Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and Georgia.

Exchange Reports
Extra Trading Hour
Still Live Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange indicated the proposal to add another hour to the trading session still was a live issue, despite a recent decision by the Board of Governors to maintain the usual five-hour schedule. The question of a sixth hour was being studied with the aid of management engineers, the monthly publication of the exchange said.

What might prove the weightiest argument, it was said, was the contention public interest would be injured through delayed quotations.

"The newspapers, which inform their millions of readers about securities market events, prices, have registered distinct opposition to the proposal," the publication noted.

"Editions would be delayed or issued incomplete, operating costs would rise, the services afforded owners of listed stocks and bonds would be likely to be impaired, especially in the afternoon."

"The utility of the market place receives daily emphasis through the tabular contents of the financial hour-day, and the public interest requires that quotations be found every day in accustomed places... a convenience which reacts with more force upon brokerage income than an extra daily hour of trading would be likely to generate."

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales Stock and Div.

High Low Close

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

New York Curb

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Federal Farm Mortgages

New York City Bonds

Corporation Bonds

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

Peace, War Orders Vie At Chicago

By Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some \$40,000,000 in "government" orders skimmed across the desks of industrial executives in the Chicago area in the past three months or so, and plans are under way for another bit of plant expansion, worth \$34,000,000 worth within the past six months, for example. All this is part of the new peace-time national defense picture, of course, but it is interesting to analyze these orders in respect to actual war uses.

During one recent week, more or less typical, the orders totaled around \$2,000,000. Only about half that, though, was for munitions or even indirectly for military use. The largest item, \$624,000, was for shell forgings, and there was \$237,480 for field range fire units, and a total of about \$165,000 for steel, which, because destined for the war and navy departments, can be assumed as for military use.

One item of \$13,076 was for structural steel of the Panama Canal, and another of \$9,615 was for tools for the agricultural department. Then there was \$217,912 for food. Men eat whether they are in the army or at home.

The District of Columbia bought \$28,695 worth of furniture for its schools. The Navy Department contracted for \$19,077 worth of tools for the Power Administration bought \$96,400 worth of equivalent breakers. There was a total of \$249,369 in orders for machinery, mostly tooling units, and though these in turn may produce war implements, they have other uses, and need not be scrapped in the event of an end to the emergency.

There is here the matter of plant expansion. One firm is building a new plant at a cost of \$600,000 to make diesel motors for aircraft and tanks. The rest of the \$3,000,000 reported in August goes to provide facilities to make soda fountains, meat, machinery, saws, tools, and other goods, and non-alcoholic beverages, and bread.

Other orders have come in since this compilation. They will probably come in now at a faster rate than ever. A large proportion will be for war materials of one kind or another and manufacturers here, as elsewhere, are being kept over the risk of penalizing their stockholders for the cost of an expansion in peace time. But it is seen that much of the activity, while inspired by the defense program and the so-far gentle expansion resulting indirectly from the whole tense world situation, is of a definitely productive type, and of permanent value.

The earnest desire of industrialists in this region to turn their energies to "useful and consumable" goods instead of "instrumental" goods instead of B. C. Heacock, president of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, who said recently, "I am not sure that the world would not be better than it is now if the whole world were engaged in the production of goods."

Nevertheless the middle west is geared closely today to the national defense program. It is estimated at the Association of Commerce here that as much as 50 percent of the defense program production will come from this central industrial area.

Exchange Reports
Extra Trading Hour
Still Live Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange indicated the proposal to add another hour to the trading session still was a live issue, despite a recent decision by the Board of Governors to maintain the usual five-hour schedule. The question of a sixth hour was being studied with the aid of management engineers, the monthly publication of the exchange said.

What might prove the weightiest argument, it was said, was the contention public interest would be injured through delayed quotations.

"The newspapers, which inform their millions of readers about securities market events, prices, have registered distinct opposition to the proposal," the publication noted.

"Editions would be delayed or issued incomplete, operating costs would rise, the services afforded owners of listed stocks and bonds would be likely to be impaired, especially in the afternoon."

"The utility of the market place receives daily emphasis through the tabular contents of the financial hour-day, and the public interest requires that quotations be found every day in accustomed places... a convenience which reacts with more force upon brokerage income than an extra daily hour of trading would be likely to generate."

Exchange Reports
Extra Trading Hour
Still Live Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange indicated the proposal to add another hour to the trading session still was a live issue, despite a recent decision by the Board of Governors to maintain the usual five-hour schedule. The question of a sixth hour was being studied with the aid of management engineers, the monthly publication of the exchange said.

What might prove the weightiest argument, it was said, was the contention public interest would be injured through delayed quotations.

TVA Cites Savings To Power Users

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Tennessee Valley residents are saving \$9,000,000 annually through use of cheap TVA electricity while local communities are making an annual net profit of more than \$4,000,000 in the operation of public utility systems, the authority announced today.

The figures were cited by General Manager Gordon Clapp in a statement on the tax replacement situation, which grew out of the TVA development and the transfer of electric utilities from private to public ownership.

These benefits, the authority said, more than offset a \$51,000 net loss in total tax payments in the six Valley States.

The TVA estimated that \$2,631,000 was previously paid in property taxes on lands acquired by the agency for reservoirs and on privately owned electric properties bought by TVA, municipalities and electric co-operatives, while these agencies are currently paying \$3,280,000.

The cost of present payments over all former property tax payments was computed at \$649,000.

The chart showed that former business tax payments allocable to these purchases (types of taxes except property tax) aggregated \$700,000, leaving a \$51,000 deficiency with the subtraction of the \$649,000 excess payments on property taxes.

Payments in lieu of taxes by the TVA itself now exceed by \$527,000 all former ad valorem taxes collected on power property acquired by TVA, the Authority stated.

The former taxes on this property, which include 40 percent of reservoir lands allocable to power, were estimated at \$1,018,000 while present payments were listed at \$1,545,000.

"Exclusive of business taxes," the Authority said, "the payments now being made to six states and 109 counties in the Valley total 125 percent of former tax payments." The states are Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and Georgia.

Exchange Reports
Extra Trading Hour
Still Live Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange indicated the proposal to add another hour to the trading session still was a live issue, despite a recent decision by the Board of Governors to maintain the usual five-hour schedule. The question of a sixth hour was being studied with the aid of management engineers, the monthly publication of the exchange said.

What might prove the weightiest argument, it was said, was the contention public interest would be injured through delayed quotations.

"The newspapers, which inform their millions of readers about securities market events, prices, have registered distinct opposition to the proposal," the publication noted.

"Editions would be delayed or issued incomplete, operating costs would rise, the services afforded owners of listed stocks and bonds would be likely to be impaired, especially in the afternoon."

"The utility of the market place receives daily emphasis through the tabular contents of the financial hour-day, and the public interest requires that quotations be found every day in accustomed places... a convenience which reacts with more force upon brokerage income than an extra daily hour of trading would be likely to generate."

Exchange Reports
Extra Trading Hour
Still Live Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange indicated the proposal to add another hour to the trading session still was a live issue, despite a recent decision by the Board of Governors to maintain the usual five-hour schedule. The question of a sixth hour was being studied with the aid of management engineers, the monthly publication of the exchange said.

What might prove the weightiest argument, it was said, was the contention public interest would be injured through delayed quotations.

Exchange Reports
Extra Trading Hour
Still Live Issue

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales Stock and Div.

High Low Close

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

200 N. Y. C. 100 100 100

Oil Merger Reported In 'Talk' Stage

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 18 (UP)—A merger that would put Tide Water Associated Oil Co. into the "big ten" of the industry was reported being discussed today.

Reliable sources declared Skelly Oil Co. and other oil and gas interests controlled by J. Paul Getty might be consolidated with Tide Water if preliminary discussions find a basis for official negotiations.

Mr. Getty has the controlling interest in Mission Corp., a holding company, and Pacific Western Oil Corp., a producing company operating in California. Mission controls Skelly and also owns 17 per cent of Tide Water's common.

While Skelly and Tide Water

officials here answered queries with "no comment," Mr. Getty is known to favor a consolidation. Even now, Pacific Western and Tide Water operate their California properties as one concern. "It should make a whale of a fine company some day," Mr. Getty remarked on a visit some months ago as he scanned a map showing operations offices and properties of Tide Water, Skelly, and Pacific.

Tide Water, operating refineries

on the East and West Coasts, needs more crude for its processing plants.

W. C. Skelly of Tulsa heads both Skelly and Mission, while W. F. Humphreys of San Francisco is president of Tide Water.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Centre and Pacific editions of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Christmas Cards New! Beautiful Cards. 2500 assortment sells \$4— you make \$3. Outstanding value, appeal ten other ways. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 36 for \$1. Sample on approval. CHILTON GREENE—BGS 147 Essex St. and 150 Boston Ave., Boston, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Cards hit! America's finest 21-card assortment! \$1 Profit 100%. The selected assortment Personal Christmas Cards with names. No experience necessary. Free sample. Welmore & Suggen 749 Monroe Dr., 45 Rochester, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE

WE WOULD be glad to help you select a home to rent or buy.

REALTY CO. of REDLANDS

REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

MANY Monitor readers are earning splendid commissions showing unusual line of Waterproofed Stainproof Tablecloths, Stripes, Aprons, Baby Bibs, Industrial Aprons, etc. Request Catalog "M." Marshall Co., 1259 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Stocked

several very consistent advertisers in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunities to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfit furnished. Janeline, Inc., Dept. 860-C, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION—Well educated, cultured woman would like position; agreeable, adaptable, also opportunities to earn free dresses. E. H. 504 Carlton, Cambridge, Me.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

"GETTING Better Accountant" With Your

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates are a minimum of three lines. An applicant must submit a blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 Rooms

n first-class elevator buildings, having all modern appointments. Convenient locations. Also semi-professional building with 24-hour switchboard service, adapted for business and living quarters. References required.

COLEMAN-GILBERT

ASSOCIATES
29 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. Com. 3212
BOSTON, 28 Westland Ave.—Three minutes to The Mother Church. 3 and 4-room apartments, light air, restricted elevator, excellent view. Only \$45. Call K. 635.
BOSTON, BACK BAY, Beacon St.—Newly built—1-2 room flats. (1 nine panels); fireplace, bath, kitchenettes; \$153-590. Call Ken. 1423. 9-5.
DORCHESTER, MASS.—4 room, sun porch, dressing room, heated, enclosed back porch, latest improvements. Appliances. 1st floor. Adults preferred can be shown after 5 P.M. Call 622-4444.

ARCHMONT, N. Y.
Brimmont Apts. 1880 Palmer Ave.
Larchmont Hills Apt. 17 N. Chateaufort
1 1/2 to 5 rooms available, some apartments
Duplex and Studio type, both buildings
within two minutes walk to R. R. station.
Wooded acre fire view. Call for other
modern improvements. Apply at building
or phone P. S. CLARK, resident manager.
Larchmont 1217.

PITTSBURGH, PA. Immediate desirable 2-
room flat. Call immediate Rescuer
Nov. 1st Call BR 1: 8427 or Drake Hotel

51 BRATTLE STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. - Two minutes to Har-
vard Square, 3 and 4 room suites. Apleach.

fixtures; also 2-pktn. suites
Riverside Apartment Hotel
 420 MEMORIAL DR., CAMBRIDGE
 Return-furnished in good taste kitchenette
 suites, hotel rms., convenient rms. Rtr. #36.
Canterbury Hotel Apartments
 CHARGESBATE WEST, FENWAY, BOSTON
 Newly remodeled kitchenette, hotel rms.,
 suites, nr. subway. Low price. Rm. 700.
WEST ROXBURY, MASS., 40 BELLEVUE
 E. - Corner apt., 3 rooms; sun porch; or apt.
 new; oil heat; fireplace; transportation nearby.
 Rent. Park. 0746-M.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Categories—In America, *kat-e-gor-iz* (a short, e quick-long as in debate, o long, i short); in Britain, generally *kat-e-gor-iz* (a short, first e as in debate, second as in maker, i short).

The word descends from Greek times, and it is particularly associated with Aristotle. It enlarges or narrows its meaning according to context, but usually signifies the different things that may be asserted about a given subject. To begin with, the Greek word meant "accusation," then it shifted as a philosophic term to something that can be "downright" (the first syllable) "made public" (the following syllables).

Empyrean—Preferably *em-pi-re-an* (first e short, i clipped-short as in charity, second e long, a clipped-short as in account).

From a preposition and a noun in Greek signifying "in fire." The derived English adjective, "empyrean," and noun, "empyrean," appear in poetry and in exalted prose, the first signifying "sublime" and the second "firmament."

A short sound for the *y* in both words holds the favor of a majority of lexicographers, possibly because the vowel of the Greek stem is short in quantity.

Euphrates (Gen. 2:14)—*U-fra-tes* (u as in unite, a long, e long as in eve).

Feasible—*Fe-i-zib'l* (e long, i clipped-short as in charity).

The word comes through French to English, meaning "that which can be accomplished," and derives from the Latin word meaning "do," an instance of original force remaining through all vicissitudes.

Gihon (Gen. 2:13)—*Gi-hon* (i long, o short). The *h* ought to be sounded, though between two vowels the letter often becomes elided. Here it represents a rough Hebrew aspirate. So recognized, it tends to hold the following vowel to a firm short o sound.

Havilah (Gen. 2:11)—*Hav-i-la* (first a short, i clipped-short as in charity, second a as in arm). Web-

ster's no doubt records majority practice in taking the stress back to the first syllable and giving a short sound to the *i*.

Hiddekel (Gen. 2:14)—*Hid'-e-ke-l* (i short, first e as in debate, second short).

Observation (Luke 17:20)—*Ob-zer-va'-shun* (o short, e as in maker, a long, u clipped-short as in circus). The hard mute *b* makes s sound as z.

The Geneva Bible translators (1557) got hold of this word to represent a Greek one which signifies "getting close to" and "watching." Latin *observatio* would perhaps rather mean standing "opposite" (*ob*) and "guarding" (*servatio*).

Oil olive (Deut. 8:8)—The first word amounts to a descriptive adjective for the second. The phrase becomes "oil-producing olives" in a modern translation.

Perusal—Preferably *pe-rooz'-al* (e as in debate, oo as in food, a clipped-short as in account).

A word made in the literary workshop some centuries ago, starting out as a verb, "peruse," and possibly put together after the analogy of the verb "perfect." It seems to have been unable to hold its original meaning of "use up," and has come to refer to reading. Further made into a noun, "perusal," it carries a like signification.

Pison (Gen. 2:11)—*Pi'-son* (i long, o short).

Pomegranates (Deut. 8:8)—Preferably *pon'-gran'-its* (all vowels short). Controversy survives over the pronunciation of both the first and the last syllables, which Webster's solves by sounding the o short and obscuring the last a til, it precisely equals the i in granite.

The pome part is from a Latin noun that signifies any "orchard fruit," and the granate part is a verbalized form of the Latin noun meaning "grain."

Usage—Preferably *us-i-j* (u long as in cube, i short). Webster's, ignoring opinion of other dictionaries, advises soft sound for s, pointing out that this pronunciation strongly prevails in America; and in regard to the *a*, this authority allows complete obscuring of the sound. The ending *age* is artificially tacked to the Latin stem of *usus*, "use," and consequently the *a*, from a historic standpoint, has no positive claim to notice.

Manly Manners

Speak carefully and slowly,
And don't drop the letter "G."

When you use words like "walking"—
Is my Dad's advice to me.

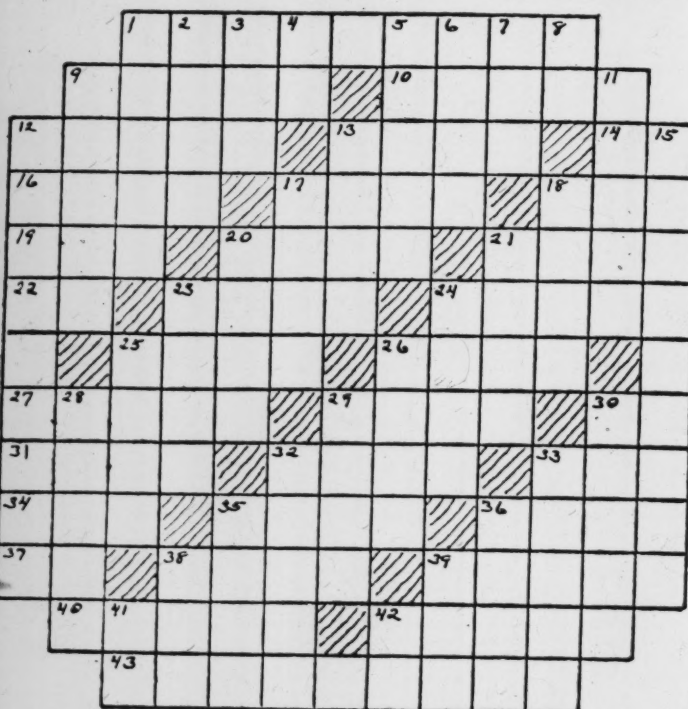
R.C.

Daily Quotation

NEITHER despise,
nor oppose, what thou
dost not understand.—
WILLIAM PENN.

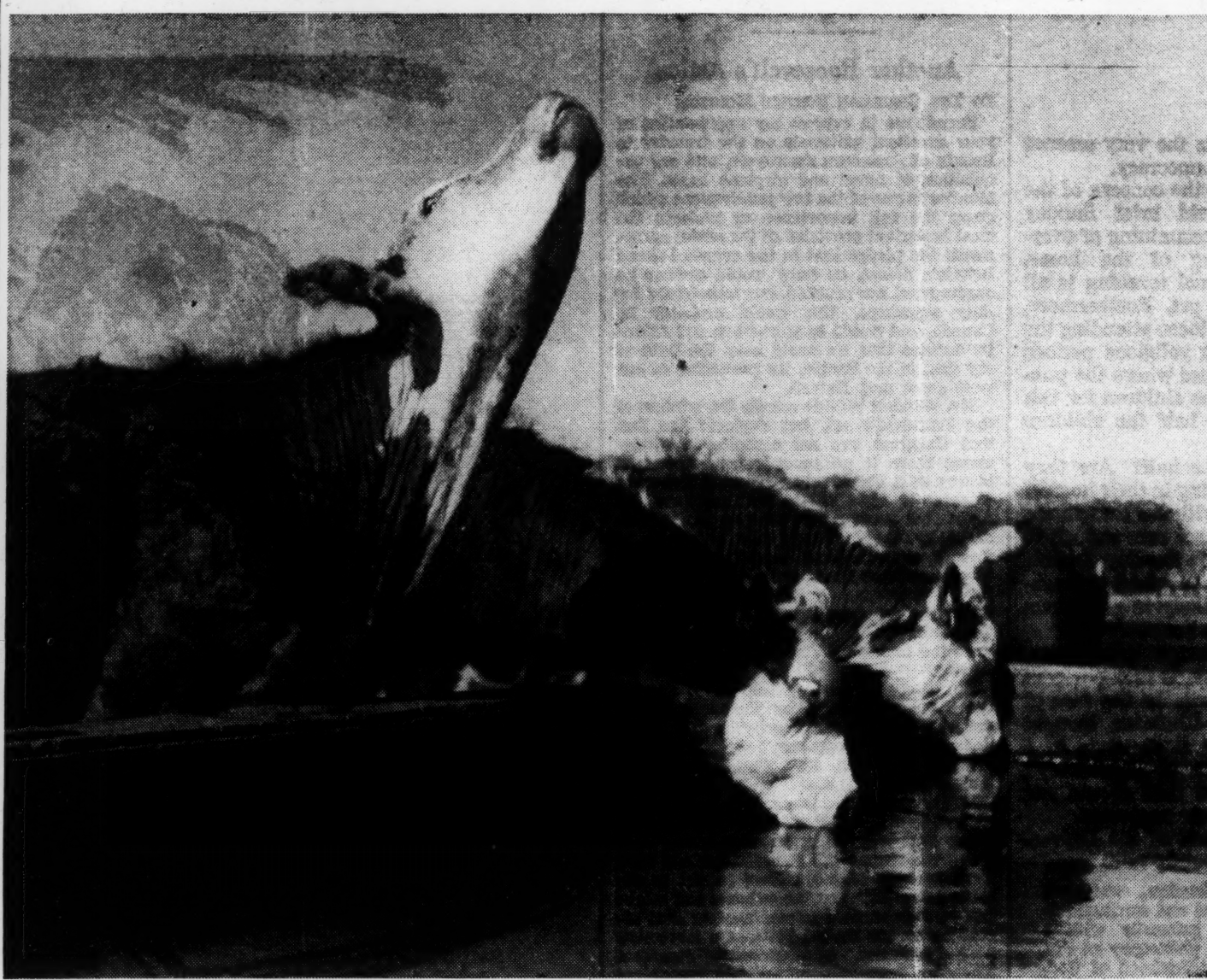
Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



- Across**
- Who was King Arthur's queen?
 - Who composed opera "Diamant"?
 - Who is golden-haired child in "The Children's Hour"?
 - What German river flows to Weser River?
 - What is the wild buffalo of India?
 - Exist.
 - Who was a famous Dutch portrait painter?
 - What operatic soprano was born in Christchurch, N. Z.?
 - Who was ancestor of Eritres?
 - Some.
 - What prefix means "against"?
 - Hannibal crossed what mountains?
 - What State grows many sweet potatoes (abbr.)?
 - Who was an ancient Italian goddess?
 - The Walpurgis revel figures in what opera?
 - Elisabeth Rethberg often sings what role in opera?
 - What was first name of Goldmark, Hungarian composer?
 - What bird was Bana's mount?
 - What is a county of eastern Minnesota?
 - Symbol for iron is what?
 - What is flanged spool on which a film is wound?
 - What are broodies?
 - What is a diminutive of Catherine?
 - Peak is a mountain of Colorado.
 - Ancient Greeks wore, rode, or sang an epithet—what?
 - What is largest city in Nevada?
 - On what continent is world's largest river (abbr.)?
 - What is language of an indigenous race of Japan?
 - What is poetic term for a noted warrior?
 - What is a kind of Persian rug made in Shiraz?
 - Shower was called the — Poet.
 - What is State flower of Mississippi?
- Down**
- What is a mining town of Belgium?
 - What is a manufacturing commune of France?
 - What noun suffix is equivalent to "ness"?
 - What is French for "and"?
 - What is highest mountain of Alps?
 - What musical instruments are plucked with the fingers?
 - Whom did Esther marry?
 - What is Martha's singing voice in Faust?
 - What parasite plant grows only on other plants?
 - Who is Dido's confidant in "Taming of the Shrew"?
 - What is a Jewish month?
 - What is a department of France?
 - What is a river of Switzerland?
 - What feminine character tumbled down hill?
 - What do Japanese women often carry?
 - Who was father of Shammah, one of David's three mightiest heroes?
 - In Pharaoh's dream, what came up out of river?
 - Who are members of dwarf race of Philippines?
 - What country is south of Ecuador and Colombia?
 - If you visited Hanko, whom would you see?
 - What is an inland province of China?
 - Who wrote "The Eve of St. Agnes"?
 - Would an angel have wings, twigs, or gills (sing)?
 - What is a county of eastern Tennessee?
 - What is a town of Iran?
 - Who was king of Hamath?
 - What is square of body of a type?
 - Purple (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Life on the farm provides the amateur photographer with any number of excellent subjects.

Brevities

Louisville Times: Notwithstanding the filing of 2,206,923 patents in the United States, the best way to get a weed still is to pull it.

Des Moines Register: What a bang it gives when one of those window envelopes has a check in it instead of a bill.

- (Answers)**
- An impressive group of buildings of pure Gothic architecture at Ottawa, Ontario.
 - West Virginia.
 - A name given the interior of England.
 - A republic on the Pacific coast of South America.
 - A range of the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming; Fremont Peak is the highest point, 13,799 feet.
 - A large outer mantle or cloak worn by ancient Roman citizens.
 - A railroad bridge between Chihuahua City, Mexico, and San Angelo, Texas; opened in 1920.
 - A cathedral city in southern France; contains the ruins of a Roman amphitheater.
 - Northeastern Florida.
 - The North American continent, in 1497.

In Lighter Vein

A Project

"So you got rid of the depression in your town, did you?"
"Yes, but it took more than 100 loads of dirt to level it up."—Grit.

Proposal

He: "I'm thinking of asking some girl to marry me. What do you think of the idea?"
She: "It's a grand idea, if you ask me."

Full Explanation

"How am de collections ovah at yo' church, Brudder Jones?"
"Well, I ain't had to stop lately in de middle ob de collection to go empty de box."—Indianapolis News.

Speaking the Truth

Mrs. Newrich had social ambitions, and considered it would be helpful if the great violinist were to dine at her house. Having asked him to do so, she added as an afterthought: "And please bring your violin with you."
"My violin never dines, madam," was the musician's reply.—Tit-Bits.

Where Would You Find—

- The Canadian Houses of Parliament?
- The Panhandle State?
- The Midlands?
- Ecuador?
- The Wind River Mountains?
- The Country where the toga was worn?
- The International Bridge?
- Nimes?
- Apalachee Bay?
- The land discovered by John Cabot?

(Answers appear on this page)

Florida's Coast Line
Florida has the longest coast line of any State.

On Trail of Trailers
Some cities have passed laws limiting the time that trailer residents may stay.

Did You Ever Wonder

How and Why the Chicago River Was Made to Flow Backwards?

The Chicago River is a navigable stream running through the city of Chicago. Its two main branches, the North Fork and the South Fork, come together less than a mile from Lake Michigan.

The water supply of the city of Chicago is taken from Lake Michigan. At the time the Chicago Sanitary District was authorized by the State Legislature in 1889 the city drainage was also into Lake Michigan, either directly or by way of the Chicago River. The city had been growing so rapidly, however, that it became plainly unwise to continue this method of disposing of the city's wastes.

Accordingly a canal known as the Chicago drainage canal, the object of which was to reverse the flow of the Chicago River, was authorized and work on it begun in 1892. By means of this canal, opened in 1900, the waste-laden contents of the river were made to reverse their course and (instead of continuing to flow into Lake Michigan) to flow to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Des Plaines River.

The course of the construction necessary to this matter of causing a river to flow backwards extends over a distance of some 40 miles, much of it consisting merely in canalizing a water course that was already in existence. The drainage canal, connecting a branch of the South Fork of the Chicago River with the Des Plaines River at Lockport is 28.05 miles long. The bottom has a width of from 110 to 202 feet and the minimum depth of the water is 22 feet.

To assist in keeping the flow of

and lock north of Chicago connects the North Fork of the river with the Lake. Water is pumped from the Lake into the North Fork, down which it flows and thence into the South Fork, giving additional impetus to the flow in the South Fork and the drainage canal.—W. F. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



"Good and Faithful Servant"

Rosamond, Ill.

"Wanted: A good home for 'Moses,' the 'pullest' haw in Cold Spring township. No pedigree—gentle and unafraid."

This advertisement in the Pana (Ill.) News started a helpful train of thought for at least one reader. What finer tribute could be paid to man or beast than to say he had done his work faithfully and well, and was "gentle and unafraid." And how heart-warming that the owner had publicly expressed appreciation of this faithful service, and sought to reward it.

It's Said of Humor

Humor is the smile in the look of wisdom.—Zangwill.

Humor is the harmony of the heart.—Douglas Jerrold.

The essence of humor is sensibility; warm tender feeling-fellowing with all forms of existence.—Carlyle.

Humor is gravity conceded behind the jest.—Johan Weiss.

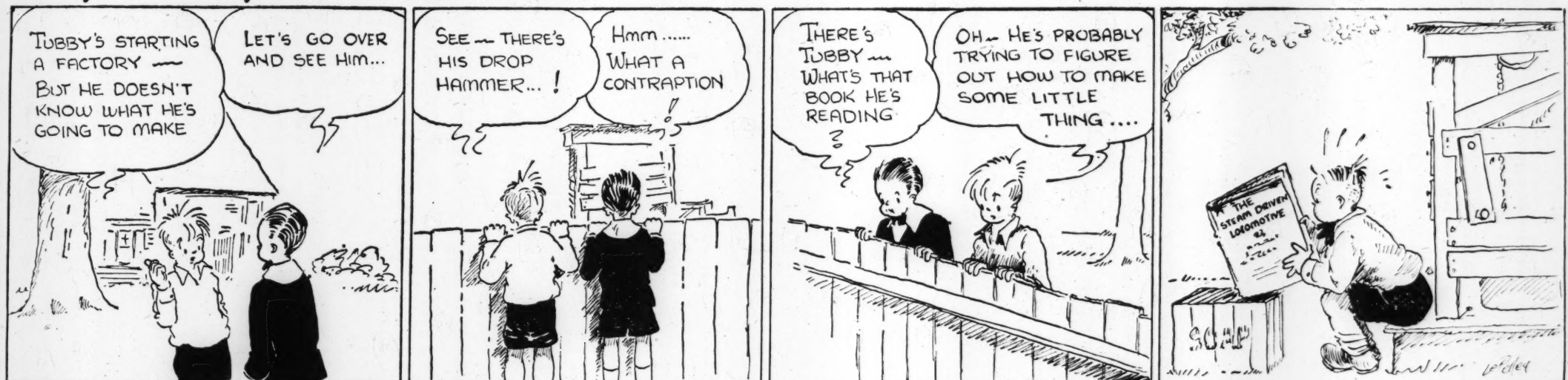
Everything is funny as long as it is happening to somebody else.—Will Rogers.

Humor is the foam on the wave of life.—Bruce Bairnsfather.

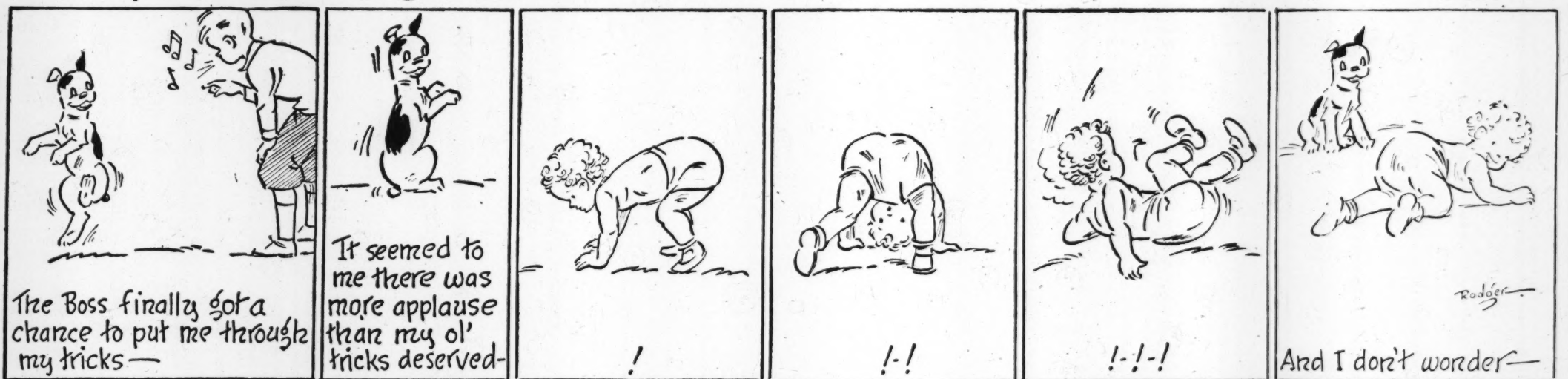
One should recognize that humor is a form of philosophy.—Andre Maurois.

A man isn't poor if he can still laugh.—Raymond Hitchcock.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Plans for the Factory



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—I Suspected Something Like That!



The Adventures of Waddles—Izz'n't Isn't



THE STORM STRUCK IZZN'T LAND AT LAST,
AND THINGS BEGAN TO HAPPEN FAST.

THE BIRDS TOOK WING—FLEW OFF IN HASTE;
THE RAIN THE COUNTRYSIDE ERASED.

PROFESSOR WIDGEON STOOD THERE MUTE.
WE WERE ALONE UPON BLACK BUTTE.

JUST THEN WE HEARD A GAY REFRAIN;
SOMEONE WAS SINGING IN THE RAIN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1940

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Back of Democracy

That the young people of the totalitarian countries are being highly trained in the ideologies their respective governments wish to maintain is well known. The people of the United States, on the other hand, awakened by world events, are today stressing with increased earnestness the teaching of democracy to young people.

What do these young Americans think? With what moral vigor do they face their personal problems? How firm is the foundation upon which they build their individual viewpoints? Honest answers to such questions give hint of the strength of the Nation in the years directly ahead. And incomplete are such answers without this solemn statement from the findings of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy:

Despite the efforts of the churches to give their children religious training, it was estimated that approximately half of the children and young people in the United States receive no religious instruction outside the home.

The statement, as quoted from the Public Affairs Pamphlet, "America's Children," also points out the Conference's stand: That religion helps give children an "understanding of the worth of persons and the value of human fellowship."

Now the "worth of persons" is at the very heart of the principles of democracy as set forth in the Constitution of the United States. It is, further, a concept directly dependent upon an acknowledgment and understanding of God. The "value of human fellowship" or in its deeper significance, the brotherhood of man, is equally fundamental. Young people allowed to grow up with-

out Christianity miss the very essence of the meaning of democracy.

Once religion was the concern of the home. Churches held brief Sunday Schools largely for examining or overseeing the teaching of the home. Today, Sunday School teaching is all that many children get. Furthermore, these children, plus those attending the voluntary mid-week religious periods conducted by churches where the public schools excuse the children for this purpose, total only half the children in America.

What of the other half? Are they given religious training in their homes? It is suspected that with few exceptions, the parents who do not care enough to send their children to Sunday Schools already awaiting the privilege of teaching them, are not likely to give them religious training at home.

Fifty per cent untaught in an avowedly Christian Nation is fifty per cent too many at any time. In the face of the aggressive anti-Christian thought in the world today it amounts to a dangerous weakness in democracy's defense—a weakness that should not be underestimated nor neglected.

As President Sproul of the University of California recently said:

Essentially Americanism, which is democracy, is a moral and spiritual adventure, concerned primarily with a sound and workable philosophy of life, summed up in the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man.

If our children are to be strong in the world that emerges from the present conflicts, they must habitually rely upon a Power higher than themselves, and envision a brotherhood of man only possible when founded upon the teachings of the most spiritually minded brother of man who ever lived.

The Softball Candidate

Politics has always had a certain entertainment value. But there are some people who have to be entertained to get them to take an interest in politics. That is not altogether to be wondered at—political speechmaking being what it commonly is.

In Arizona a candidate has won nomination for State Treasurer after touring the State with an all-star softball team and making his campaign speeches during the seventh inning "stretch." It is not long since a Governor of Texas was elected in part by the aid of a "hill-billy" band. Memory also goes back to a Mayor of Boston whose stock in trade included a melodious rendition of "Sweet Adeline."

There is, of course, the tradition of clambakes and barbecues—not to go back to when Caesar was running for a figurative third term on a platform of bread and circuses. About the only form of vaudeville that has not been invoked to draw a crowd is a troupe of contortionists and jugglers. Perhaps the politicians figure they can give an adequate performance in those departments after they get into office.

Holding the Line

"Is this Algonquin 0000? Oh, hello, Marjorie. This is Dot. No, I'm not calling about bridge, nor tennis, no, nor the theater. I just happened to get your number on my list by coincidence. I'm helping to defend American democracy, Marge. Yes, by telephone. Does it sound fantastic? Any more fantastic than what's happening in Europe? You guess not, you say. Well, I guess not, too."

The telephone lines around New York City will be crowded with conversations that may begin something like this as soon as the "aid-for-Britain" drive, as just outlined by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, gets under way. Nearly three quarters of a million residential telephones are to be rung. The sympathies of those answering will be checked. Those favoring the Committee aims will be asked to hold themselves in readiness to write letters to their representatives, urging approval of measures to help Britain.

More than 1,400 women will busv themselves with ringing up potential "aides" or Britain. Their effort will equal one person's telephoning for nearly thirty years; that's how many phones there are in the homes of New Yorkers. Many of these women doubtless have asked themselves: "Do I want to see London wiped out by Hitlerism? Do I want to wake up some day and find that America is itself the last line of defense against totalitarianism? Do I want to see the United States standing alone in a Nazi-Fascist world? But what can I do?"

And having found an answer, they are passing it on—by telephone.

Front-Line Civilians

With every month that passes in this strangest of all wars we find new revelations of the significance of the expression "total war." Already the reports of what is happening in Great Britain have accustomed us to the idea of a whole country as a battle area; but it needs a bigger effort of imagination to understand how the whole of a naturally peaceable nation is accustoming itself to a life so similar to that of an army in the field.

Many of those who fought in the last war, whether they are Americans or Europeans, will remember the first time they entered the region of the "front line" where shells were exploding and machine-guns were watchful. A considerable proportion of the British nation of both sexes has now had a somewhat similar experience, and reached the next stage—that of accustoming itself, as formerly few but soldiers were required to do, to living its daily life in battle conditions, acquiring a new technique suitable for a war routine.

In the World War an army in the field lived in varying conditions of comparative danger or safety. There were the men holding the front line, infantry in the trenches and artillerymen in their gun positions, who were all the time exposed to direct enemy action. There were troops resting four or five miles back who felt little sense of strain, though an occasional shell from a long-range gun might fall. And there were units still further back, perhaps ten or fifteen miles away, who had a sense of almost complete security.

The whole of Britain today may be compared with such a war area; with this difference: that though there unquestionably is a "front line" region, any part of the country at any moment may experience front-line conditions.

But the British have shown that even a civilian population can steel itself and habituate itself to such conditions, and refuse to abandon the normality of life—the daily work and even the daily play. Cricketers and footballers have, with difficulty, been persuaded to suspend their game when the sirens sounded. There is no slackening in the work of diplomats at Whitehall and munition workers in the factories any more than in that of soldiers, sailors, and airmen. The battlefield is everywhere, but activity goes on as before—though more strenuously.

Bartenders are sponsoring a campaign for Sunday closing of bar-rooms in Fresno, California. Is it merely the expression of a desire for a day off, or do bartenders, too, have a feeling that Sunday could be put to better use?

The first cranberries of the season have come to market. This is an industry that is always in the red, always hoaxed, yet profitable and popular.

Our Readers Say—

Another Roosevelt's Action

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to express my appreciation of your excellent editorials on the transfer to Britain of American destroyers, and our acquisition of naval and airplane bases. The Monitor is one of the few publications which grasp the full importance or perhaps the most important provision of the entire agreement: the pledge that in the event of Great Britain's defeat, its navy would neither be surrendered nor scuttled, but transferred for duty elsewhere. This would probably be Canada, and would so strengthen our Atlantic defense that we could keep the bulk of our fleet in the Pacific for protection of our west coast and Hawaii.

Mr. Wendell Willkie admits the wisdom of the President's act, but deprecates the fact that Congress was not consulted, and declares there is no precedent in American history of a President so ignoring Congress. Apparently Mr. Willkie had not read the Associated Press report relative to the purchase by the McKinley administration of three cruisers without consulting Congress. Two were from Great Britain, on March 16, 1898, five weeks before we declared war on Spain, and one from Brazil, on July 11, seven weeks after the beginning of hostilities. They were the cruisers Buffalo, New Orleans, and Albany.

But there is another, and more famous precedent, established by Theodore Roosevelt, in 1903. My authority is "Theodore Roosevelt, a Biography," by Henry F. Pringle. In March, 1903, the United States Senate approved a treaty with Colombia, whereby the United States was to receive a strip of land across Panama for a canal. This treaty was rejected by the Colombian Congress, whereupon the Panamanian and New York backers of the project sought to foment a revolution on the Isthmus and establish an independent government to deal directly with the United States. On November 3 a revolution was declared. President Theodore Roosevelt immediately recognized the revolutionary faction, and on November 19 the present treaty was signed.

At the time there was great furor, and he was denounced as a violator of the spirit and letter of the United States Constitution, an autocrat and a dictator. But at the election a year later, he was re-elected by an enormous majority.

Eight years later, speaking at the University of California, he made the famous statement: "If I had followed conventional methods, I should have submitted a dignified state paper of approximately 200 pages to the Congress and the debate would have been going on yet, but I took the canal zone, and while the debate goes on the canal does also." Victoria, Mo. EDWARD M. FEARBODY

Mr. Willkie on Drafting Industry

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would appear that Mr. Frank S. Myers, whose letter you publish, read only headlines on Mr. Willkie's objection to the Overton-Russell amendment to the draft bill.

Mr. Willkie did not object to conscription, if necessary, of any industry which failed to co-operate with the Government in building national defense. He specifically stated that such power, if vested in a board having authority to investigate, judge, determine guilt, fix compensation, etc., was just and desirable, and he would support it. Mr. Willkie objected to the wording of the amendment, by which "any existing manufacturing plant or facility" (no exception being made for press or radio) might be condemned and confiscated at the sole discretion of one man. He contended such arbitrary power was too great to give any one man—even the President—in a democratic country.

It cannot be pointed out too earnestly that every act of the present Administration, from its very inauguration, has been to centralize power, not merely in the Federal Government, but, on plea of emergency, in the hands of one man; until even control of the purse—formerly so jealously guarded—was surrendered when Congress began to vote billions for the President to spend at his own discretion.

Now Mr. Willkie is opposed to one-man power as acquired by the present Administration. He supports the draft because experience has proven it the fairest, most efficient means of raising an army. He supports adequate national defense—a defense so thorough and efficient no foreign power will risk offending us. But he believes such defense can be achieved without violating the constitutional rights of private industry, or placing our entire resources at the mercy of dictatorial legislation. And so do I.

Boston ALMA E. HILTON

"He's Nobody's Fool"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For the first time I disagree with the Monitor. It is in regard to the challenge of Mr. Willkie to debate on the public platform with the President. It would let down the office of the Presidency greatly, it seems to me.

It is as if a college senior didn't like the stand of the college president and challenged him to debate in chapel before the student body. If some other aspirant had been challenged it would have been in order. Mr. Willkie might have challenged Paul McNutt. How easy to strafe a man who has suffered through eight years of a situation the world has before never faced!

Mr. Roosevelt no doubt has made mistakes. But he's nobody's fool; he'll not fall into the trap. (Mrs.) LAURA M. BURGESS Chicago

Opposes "Dynasty"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been a registered member of the Democratic Party since 1903. I believe in democratic principles and American democratic procedure and traditions. That is why I will not vote for:

Franklin D. Roosevelt, for President, in 1940; Eleanor Roosevelt, for President, in 1944; or Jimmy Roosevelt, for President, in 1956.

Los Angeles BEN MELLON

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Better Examine It Carefully



Little Things Like Letters

We live only twenty miles apart, but she must pass a drawing board to get to me, and I must pass a typewriter to get to her. So most often we fly on the wings of a three-cent stamp.

Sometimes we write proper letters, full of neighborly news, the comings and goings of events in our households; sometimes we send footnotes to the books we are reading, or send small brilliant swatches of their fabric for each other to "feel." We tell happenings in a line, but we go at lovely length into those inner occurrences by which we discover each other, and ourselves.

Sometimes when I have received her letter at breakfast and have read absently page after impetuous page, someone in my family says "Well, quite a letter from Lee! What has she to say?" I look frantically for a word of "news" which may be passed about, and cannot find a syllable. One cannot say, "Well, she says today is hanging like a fruit against the bough of the sky..."

She paints, and cannot talk; she cannot even write if she knows she is writing. But letters are different; letters are like breathing, or being grateful, or loving. Letters are like flowers; they grow into their own shape. One watches and needs not design.

Letters like ours have no pretensions; for we are each others' simple journals; these are merely memos we write to remind ourselves. Sometimes they're written on the backs of sketches, of opened-up envelopes, of grocery lists. When she is in the midst of her bouts with Christmas-card designs, hers come written on the ornate samples of the paper people send her. Damasks, brocades and frosty voiles, and in the upper corner of each is printed the number and the wistfully poetic trade name by which one may order. ("Ecstasy without mica" has always been my favorite.)

Often I find droll effects when she scrawls them on the back of household instructions she leaves for the woman who comes in by the day. I read about a new water color of flying horses seen across a bed of geraniums, and I turn the page and there it says "Please... the dish towels today, and Phillip is tired of rice, and if there is any chowder left after luncheon, will you do something to make it invisible?"

People tell you one doesn't have time for letters nowadays. The mails are heavy, we understand, but they're heavy with commercial enterprise. Letter writing is too quaint for our tempo, too leisurely and profitless. Charles Lamb wrote letters, and Mendelssohn did; the blessed Brownings left

a heritage of letters for lovers forever to find; some of Balzac's noblest words were dashed off after his "writing" was finished for the night. But we are a busy race, at the moment. We've no time. Unless, of course, we write informally, as Lee and I do, never bothering even to read over what we've scribbled. . . . Like this, which came this morning:

"I almost wish I could have laid at your feet the beautiful things I've just brought into my house, because they are so full of warnings that this so lovely summer is flying to its close. I hear other voices praying that it may fly faster than summer has ever gone before, so that winter, which is hostile to invading armies, may set in. I pray with them, for I wouldn't hold for myself anything except what is good for everyone."

"In the spring when I walked through trains full of headlines, joy seemed unattainable. Then the day came when I saw that the 'garment of praise' could put off more than the 'spirit of heaviness' . . . could perhaps be the saving of us all. And now, this moment, I see that my goldenrod and bayberries and meadowsweet are not the end of a summer, but the beginning of different praise."

"I went that way you and I walked the evening when you came, only I went in by the other road, through all the fragrance of the year from end to end . . . of cedar for Christmas and bayberries for long fall candlelight, of apples hanging on trees, and bread baking. My arms were soon full, and now my house is decorated for an unexpected guest."

"I do thank you for writing to Paul. I don't know just why, but he reminds me of a story in 'Reaching for the Stars,' about some people in Vienna who turned away a woman asking for food, and then looked heaving in the snow in the morning. But they themselves must have been lying in even deeper snow."

"But you wrote to him, and everything was lifted into good cheer, because somebody had troubled who has no obligation at all. The biggest happinesses are made of the smallest things."

Yes, we are busy people, all of us. We have so little time; or time goes so fast; or something. . . . We have no time; we have, in fact, only forever, for stopping and seeing and reminding ourselves that the kingdom of smallest things belongs to us for biggest happiness' sake! MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

The Wide Horizon

God Bless America

By R. H. Markham

Patriotism is rising in America. You see more flags and more placards, articles, stories, editorials about loyalty to America. Everywhere you hear the song, "God Bless America."

This is entirely natural. We would be an utterly unworthy people, if we were not moved by patriotism at such a time as this. Ten European States have recently disappeared. The greatest of all empires is carrying on a terrific struggle for its existence. Every continent is threatened with sweeping changes. Gigantic efforts are being made to establish new regimes that would alter the ways of life for the whole of humanity. So, of course, we are deeply concerned. As nations totter we must ours to be preserved.

America has full granaries and pleasant homes. Are we merely asking that we may continue to live in ease? Certain nations have very little oil, iron, coal, and insufficient food, while we have a surplus of all these things. Are we merely praying that God will guard our treasures from those who crave and need them? Has God any more reason to bless America than any other country? Is our America something so promising or useful or noble among the nations of the world that it deserves divine care and protection?

Let us, in all humility, try to answer that. We Americans cannot claim to be a chosen nation. We're hardly a separate nation at all. We're Europe transplanted across an ocean. We're a mixture of Poles, Italians, Czechs, Scandinavians, British, Germans, French, and a score of other ethnic elements. A star looking down upon New York would find parts of it much like Palestine; parts of Milwaukee like Munich; parts of Minneapolis like Stockholm.

But America is far more than a mixture of European nations. Think back to the first distinguished Frenchmen who came here. They came to help create a free country where men could make a good society, where humanity could start anew.

That's also why the first Poles came, and the first Germans came. That's why Mr. Willkie's grandfathers came and why Mr. Roosevelt's ancestors came.

Why did that shipload of bold, determined English folk land at Plymouth Rock? Why did Roger Williams found Rhode Island? Why did the Quakers establish Pennsylvania? What were the flaming ideals of the early Virginians, of Patrick Henry, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson? Was ever a more noble enterprise undertaken than the founding of Georgia? Did not heroes settle Kansas in the name of freedom? Why did Mormons seek the sands of Utah? Why did Swedes migrate across an ocean to Minnesota? Or a doughy band of colonists pierce to the distant, weary end of Oregon's trail?

As you traverse our land, town after town, city after city will rise up to greet you with special stories of special bands of pilgrims who wandered over ocean and prairies to create an ideal community.

That is the spirit of America. We are not just Britishers and Germans and Russians and Jews—we are humanity creating a better life for all sons and daughters of men.

And for that bright vision, which men and women from all lands came to serve, we may stand in our churches and factories and fields and pray "God Bless America."

But America certainly has grave shortcomings. We Americans have not done nearly as well as we should.

Never has so much religious fervor met with so much tolerance and freedom.

Never have so many people read so many newspaper columns so completely free from government control.

Never have so many factory workers and tillers of the soil in any nation reached such a high standard of living.

Never in a great society has there been such an absence of class barriers and such a small chasm between rich and poor.

Never has so much might—bureaucracy pressed so lightly on so many people.

These are grand facts. They are America.

We pray with fervent hearts, "God bless and keep these American ways of life."

However, that is not all. The American offering we bring before God also causes us very deep shame. This America is far short of what we hoped it would be by 1940. Our discrimination against Negroes, our unemployment, our wretched housing, our graft, terrible crime records, cynical magazines, frivolous theaters, gambling—can we raise our voices and say, "God bless that?"

We can only pray with contrite hearts, "God forgive us. God awaken us. God help us to make America a still better land."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press	
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not credited thereto.	
Reproduction rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.	
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.	
Subscription price, payable in advance, postage to all countries:	
One year . . . \$12.00	Three months . . . \$3.00
Six months . . . \$6.00	One month . . . \$1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents	
Cost of remailing Monitor:	
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.	
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.	
NEWS OFFICES	
WASHINGTON: 1287-1290 National Press Building.	
NEW YORK: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.	
CHICAGO: 233 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.	
PACIFIC: 628 Market Street, San Francisco.	
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.	
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, E. W. 1.	
PARIS: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore, Paris.	
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 35.	
GENOVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.	
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.	
BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES	
New York: 36 Fifth Avenue.	
Chicago: Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue.	
Detroit: 3-101 General Motors Building.	
Miami: 1239 Ingraham Building.	
St. Louis: 1075 Railway Exchange Building.	
Kansas City: 405 National Fidelity Life Building.	
San Francisco: 625 Market Street.	
Los Angeles: 210 West Seventh Street.	
Seattle: 824 Skinner Street.	
London: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings.	
Paris: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore.	
Geneva: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.	
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.	
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.	
CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUX	
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.	
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.	
CENTRAL: 233 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.	
WESTERN: 824 Van Ness Building, Los Angeles.	
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, E. W. 1.	
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.	

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Monitor, The Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Italian Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.